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RETURN TO POMOLOGY
SECTION OF NOVENCLATURE
1916
HANDBOOK OF



APR 5 1916
INDEXED

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, HARDY PERENNIALS, ETC.



AVONDALE

ENTRANCE TO MR. BARR'S HOME
TREES AND SHRUBBERY MAKE THE HOME
INVITING AND INCREASE ITS VALUE

B. F. BARR & CO.
ESTD 1855
KEYSTONE NURSERIES
LANCASTER, PA.



Bird's-eye view of our Nurseries and Greenhouses in the garden spot of Pennsylvania

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

Our greenhouses and showgrounds are located at 942 Columbia Avenue, Lancaster. Take either Columbia or Marietta avenue cars. Our place is ten minutes' ride from the square in the central part of town.

VISITORS.—We are glad to welcome visitors who are interested in hardy plants; and those who contemplate extensive plantings of Irises and Peonies can make their selections in the field from the blooming plants with much greater satisfaction than from catalogue descriptions. The first week in June the German Irises are at their height, together with many other plants. At this time the early and midseason Peonies are also at their best. The late-blooming Peonies come a week later, Japan Iris the early part of July, and Hardy Phlox the last of the month.

SHIPPING FACILITIES. The Philadelphia & Reading and Pennsylvania Railroads enter Lancaster, and their lines radiate in all directions. By means of the Pennsylvania Railroad we are placed in quick and easy communication with all eastern cities, and with all through lines to the West. The American Express and Adams Express Companies cover most points.

FORWARDING.—Growing plants and small packages of roots will invariably be sent by express, unless otherwise instructed. The regular-sized plants which we send out are too large to be sent by mail. The special low rate under which plants and bulbs travel (20 per cent discount) makes this the cheapest and most satisfactory way to ship. Large orders of Plants, Trees, etc., may be sent safely by freight. Unless specially instructed, we will exercise our best judgment as to mode of shipment. When desired, small plants and roots can be sent by mail. A remittance of 1 cent an ounce should be made to cover postage. The special pound rate granted to many points by the express companies is often but little more than the mail rate. Customers who desire us to prepay express charges may remit enough to cover, and any surplus will be returned; or, if preferred, extra plants will be sent to make up the difference.

TERMS.—Cash, unless otherwise specially arranged. Orders from unknown correspondents, without satisfactory commercial rating, should be accompanied with a remittance to cover the order, or with satisfactory reference.

REMITTANCE should be made by Post-Office or Express Money Order, Registered Letter, or Bank Draft. Postage stamps may be sent for amounts under \$1.00.

QUALITY OF STOCK.—We propose to send out only first-class stock, true to name. No substitutions will be made, unless by express request, or by permission.

PRICES.—The prices in this catalogue are net and will not be deviated from, as it is our aim that all customers shall be treated alike. Persons may order with the full assurance that correspondence on this subject is unnecessary, except where extensive plantings would justify a special quotation.

GUARANTEE.—We guarantee that all plants sent out shall be delivered in first-class condition and that they shall be true to description, and if, through error, any should prove untrue, we will replace them without charge. It is obvious that we cannot guarantee that customers will make the plants live, as we have no control over conditions surrounding them and the care they will receive after they pass out of our control, we shall however, be glad to make a liberal allowance should customers have unusual losses with our stock.

B. F. BARR & CO., Keystone Nurseries, Lancaster, Pa.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT

Orders amounting to \$25, a discount of 5 per cent
Orders amounting to \$50, a discount of 6 per cent

Orders amounting to \$75, a discount of 7 per cent
Orders amounting to \$100, a discount of 10 per cent



View in our Nursery displaying a large assortment of beautiful Deciduous and Evergreen trees

Where are the Keystone Nurseries?



THE Keystone Nurseries are located at Lancaster, Pa. Lancaster is centrally placed among many of Pennsylvania's prosperous cities: Philadelphia is 59 miles away; Harrisburg, 38 miles; York, 30 miles; and Reading, 40 miles.

The great national thoroughfare, the Lincoln highway, traverses Lancaster, and those who come to our nurseries, or who pass through Lancaster by automobile, will find our greenhouses and show-grounds located along this highway at the edge of the city, opposite the Hamilton Watch Company's works. Here we have eighteen modern greenhouses, containing 75,000 square feet of glass, where we propagate our trees, shrubs, and tender plants, and where are grown the thousands of cut-flowers sold in our store in the heart of Lancaster. We have here also a nine-acre show-garden from which one can make one's selection of the trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants grown in our nurseries. One can always get a better idea of what may be expected of the plants one buys when they are selected in this manner than when viewing young plants in nursery rows. In these show-gardens will be found all the new and standard trees and shrubs of merit that are suitable for our climate.

These show-grounds can be reached from the heart of Lancaster by means of the Columbia and Marietta avenue street-cars. We welcome visitors at any time **except on Sunday**.

All improved roads lead to Lancaster. On one of these, the Marietta turnpike, our trial-grounds and nurseries are situated, one mile west of Lancaster. Here 100 acres are devoted to growing our nursery stock and testing novelties of apparent worth. Although we have thousands—yes, millions—of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous perennials growing here, they are not crowded. Each plant has sufficient space to develop properly. We do not grow or sell poor plants such as are sent out by some nurseries. Our business has been built up and is being enlarged because of our policy of supplying quality plants to our customers, not by underselling our competitors. No nurseryman can produce well-shaped, attractive plants, if they are crowded; and plants must of necessity be crowded in order to grow them cheaply. Trying to make two plants grow in the space that one really ought to occupy results in poorly shaped plants. A tree or shrub is known in the nursery trade by its height. A tree may be 10 or 12 feet high but, by being crowded in the nursery row, it is a mere switch three-fourths of an inch in diameter, when it should be inches in diameter. The same is true of shrub. It could be 3 to 4 feet high, yet, when grown in a crowded nursery row, it has a drawn-out appearance like Darius Green, who was "long and lank and lean." Should any tree or shrub in our nursery develop an undesirable habit, it is destroyed.

We have a flower.palace in the heart of Lancaster at 116 North Queen street. It is the largest and most complete floral shop between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. It is also our main office.

BEAUTIFY THE HOME GROUNDS!

Does your house look like a home, or does it look like a barn set on a plot of ground? A sum, not less than ten per cent of the cost of the house, should be spent in providing a setting, a frame, to make it a home, a place to live in, not merely a barrack in which to sleep. Good landscape development must be as carefully and thoughtfully prepared as were the architect's plans of the house. We prepare such plans. New plans for each home, whether it be large or small, are made, for no two places can be treated in the same manner. We bring to this work a thorough knowledge of the trees, shrubs and other plants used in such work, gained through twenty-three years of experience.

We can satisfactorily solve for you any problem you may have, such as planting a small town or suburban lot, or an extensive country estate, making new walks and drives, providing shade-trees or a profusion of bloom, producing vistas, or blotting out undesirable features of the landscape, such as a vegetable garden, outbuildings, or unsightly walls.

We are a responsible firm, which fact will be attested by the Lancaster Chamber of Commerce, the Lancaster Manufacturers' Association, the Lancaster Trust Company, or the Fulton National Bank.

We do not employ agents, but we will gladly make an appointment for a representative to visit you.

THE KEYSTONE NURSERIES

B. F. BARR & CO.

116 North Queen St., LANCASTER, PA.



Avenue of Norway Maples

DECIDUOUS TREES

Figures following variety name indicate the height of the tree when at from 25 to 30 years of age

ACER. *Maple.* Who can find more popular and more attractive trees for street and avenue plantings than the Maples? Their dense shade is very grateful on hot days in summer. Some, including the pretty Japanese kinds, are not tree-like; we call them "Tree-Shrubs," as they grow bushy and usually without single leaders. Among them are a few dwarf kinds—mere ornamental shrubs. Few groups of trees are so replete with desirable qualities, and they are available for street, avenue, lawn and shade.

A. dasycarpum Wierii. *Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple.* 35 to 40 ft. This very graceful tree has a slightly drooping habit and finely divided leaves. A very rapid grower. Young, thrifty trees, 6 to 8 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

A. platanoides. *Norway Maple.* 40 to 50 ft. Typical Maple leaves, large and bright green, fading to gold in the fall. Trunk and branches are sturdy and strong, lending an effect of ruggedness. Growth is fast. Branches and foliage are thick and compact, and the head, which is round-topped, begins to branch not far above the ground. The tree is large, towering 50 feet high when fully grown. Splendid trees, most beautiful and desirable. For lining the side of lanes and roads, or a lawn; to protect the house from sun and weather; for shade, for beauty and satisfaction, and for real, permanent worth in all landscape planting, there are no other trees in its class. Norway Maples are at home in the mountains, but will thrive at any elevation and in nearly any soil to be found in this country. 9 to 10 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz., \$75 per 100; 10 to 12 ft., 1½ in. cal., \$1.25 each, \$12.50 per doz., \$90 per 100; 12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal., \$2 each, \$20 per doz.

A. platanoides Schwedleri. *Schwedler's Purple Norway Maple.* 30 to 40 ft. Leaves open deep

Acer platanoides Schwedleri, continued purple in spring, changing later to dark olive-green as the season advances. Otherwise, similar to the Norway. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each; 12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal., \$2.50 each.

A. saccharinum. *Sugar Maple.* 50 to 60 ft. A tall, handsome, moderately rapid-growing tree. Autumn foliage, gold and scarlet. A most beautiful tree. 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

Japanese Maples

These are valuable as permanent beds or they may be grouped on the lawn or mixed in the shrubbery planting. American-grown stock, which we offer, has been found far superior to imported plants.

Acer polymorphum. *Green Japanese Maple.* 12 to 15 ft. A very deserving variety having feathery green foliage, of pleasing shades of green, it is as attractive as the colored varieties. Suitable wherever a big, bush-like specimen is wanted. Desirable when used with the blood-leaved kinds. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

A. polymorphum atropurpureum. *Blood-leaved Japanese Maple.* 12 to 15 ft. Greatly used because of the rich, crimson color of its star-shaped foliage. Develops into a bushy specimen as broad as tall. The most beautiful colored hardy foliage plant. Sometimes grown in tree form. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2 each, \$20 per doz.

A. polymorphum dissectum. *Green, Fern-leaved Maple.* 5 to 7 ft. An attractive variety; makes a broad specimen, with branches sweeping the ground. The fern-like foliage is a bright, rich green. Ideal for specimen use on lawn, terrace, and at bends of walks. Sometimes grafted on standards to produce tree forms. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2 each, \$20 per doz.

Acer polymorphum dissectum atropurpureum.

Red, Fern-leaved Maple. 5 to 7 ft. Same as the former, except for its red foliage. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.50 each, \$25 per doz.

A. Japonicum aureum. *Golden Japanese Maple.* 5 to 7 ft. Has a rich golden color, which, as the season advances, changes to bronze and light green. Slow grower. Rare and much in demand. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2 each, \$20 per doz.

AESCRULUS. *Horse-Chestnut, or Buckeye.* The showy flower clusters, unique seeds, and broad, pleasing, shade-giving leaves are well known. When mature it is a large symmetrical tree of great beauty.

A. glabra. *American Buckeye.* 50 to 60 ft. A fast-growing kind, with light yellow flowers in May. Prefers heavy soil and cool atmospheres. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

AMYGDALUS Persica fl.-pl. *Flowering Peach.* 6 to 8 ft. The most striking feature in a landscape when in bloom. The double flowers in glorious crimson, pink and pure white, come early in spring. In habit similar to the peach. Sturdy trees, 50 cts. each; 3 colors, \$1.50.

BETULA. *Birch.* The light, airy appearance of the Birches, together with the quick growth and gracefully drooping branches, make this tree indispensable. They thrive on high, dry, or stony soils, as well as in ordinary places. Plant in spring or very early fall.

B. papyracea. *Paper or Canoe Birch.* 40 to 50 ft. Pure white bark is the great attraction of this tree. It will develop into a large, shapely tree, with good foliage. The best white of all birches, contrasting beautifully with surrounding plants, especially evergreens. 6 to 8 ft., \$1 each.

B. alba laciniata. *Cut-leaved Weeping Birch.* 35 to 40 ft. A most graceful tree, similar in habit to the Weeping Willow, but with finely cut foliage. One of the loveliest lawn specimens. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

B. rubra. *Red or River Birch.* 40 to 50 ft. The shaggy, red bark gives this tree a distinct individuality. The foliage is green, not red, as is sometimes supposed; while it prefers a damp situation, it will thrive in drier places. When grown with three leading stems instead of one it makes a beautiful clump. 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50 each; larger sizes can be had.



Cut-leaved Weeping Birch to left, with Norway Spruce in background; Magnolia in foreground to right

CATALPA. Their large, tropical-appearing leaves and rapid growth make the Catalpas very desirable. We have several kinds in our collection, but *these are the best.*

C. speciosa. *Western Catalpa; "Johnny Smoker."* 35 to 40 ft. This will always be in demand. Rapid growth makes a straight trunk, and the large panicles of white flowers in June present a pleasing appearance. 10 to 12 ft., \$1 each; 12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in. cal., \$2 each.

C. Bungei. *Globe-headed Chinese Catalpa.* 7 to 10 ft. The dense, well-formed round head, on a straight stem about 5 feet high, makes this an admirable tree for formal positions, or for a high screen. But little pruning is required to keep its form. 2-yr. heads, 5- to 6-ft. stems, \$1.50 each; specimen heads, 2 to 3 ft. across, \$2.50 to \$3.50 each.

CERASUS rosea pendula. *Japanese Weeping Cherry.* 6 to 10 ft. A very beautiful Weeping Cherry, which is covered with light pink blossoms in May. It is grafted on stems about 5 feet high, the branches drooping artistically to the ground. A good specimen in bloom is worth going far to see. 2-yr. heads, 5- to 6-ft., \$2 each.

CERCIS Canadensis. *American Red Bud.* 20 to 25 ft. A small, round-headed tree, when given room to develop. The bare branches are covered with light pink flowers, about the first week in May. Useful for grouping with flowering trees of similar growth, but a dark background is needed to show it off. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each.

CORNUS florida. *White Dogwood.* 20 to 25 ft. The best of all the small trees. Its large, white "flowers" appear about the 10th of May with us. These are followed by scarlet berries and brilliant crimson foliage in the fall. A beautiful tree at all times. Does best when planted along the edges of woods. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each. \$7.50 per doz.



Purple Beech (see page 4)

Cornus florida flore-rubro. *Red-flowered Dogwood.* 20 to 25 ft. An excellent companion plant for the white dogwood. The pink flowers are an impressive sight. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$2 each.

FAGUS. *Beech.* The Beeches are quiet, dignified trees, their habit being very distinct and characteristic. When planting or transplanting they require severe pruning. The Beeches thrive in almost any situation. Among several varieties, these are most popular.

F. ferruginea. *American Beech.* 40 to 50 ft. A superb tree, of large, spreading growth. Conspicuous for its gray bark. On lawns it is usually allowed to branch close to the ground, making a beautiful specimen. A grove of low-branched Beeches will be beautiful for the present generation and for those to come. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

F. sylvatica. *European Weeping Beech.* This unique form of the European Beech is well known by its tortuous outline, striving upward and at the same time drooping in all directions. Picturesque arches and garden-houses can be created by the skilful use of this tree, which will become more effective from year to year. 4 to 6 ft., \$2 each; 6 to 8 ft., \$2.50 to \$3 each.

F. sylvatica purpurea Riversii. *Purple Beech.* 35 to 40 ft. The best tall-growing purple foliated tree. From early spring till late fall, though varying in intensity of coloring at times—sometimes being almost black—there is always colored foliage. Darker than the Copper Beech. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75 each; 4 to 8 ft., \$2.75 and \$4 each.

FRAXINUS Americana. *White Ash.* 50 to 60 ft. A good street or lawn tree, and easy to grow in almost all situations. It needs severe pruning when transplanted. It is fine for shade, having ample foliage for the purpose, while not so dense as to exclude air. The best American species. 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each; 12 to 14 ft., \$1.50 each.

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua. *Sweet Gum.* 40 to 50 ft. A stately tree, with star-shaped leaves, which change to singularly brilliant colors in the fall. In this respect it equals the Sour Gum. The bark is rough and corky. It prefers low, damp places, though it succeeds as well in higher ground. A good tree for street or avenue planting. Prune closely when transplanted. Spring planting is best. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.75 each.

LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera. *Tulip Tree.* 50 to 60 ft. The Tulip Tree is noted for its tall, straight bole and narrow crown. It has large leaves, and in late May or early June has a profusion of yellow tulip-like flowers, from which it derives its name, "Tulip Tree." The old seed-cases hold on until pushed off by new growth the following year. Altogether it is a very unique tree and once known is never forgotten. A good street tree. Prefers damp soil, but thrives anywhere. Plant in spring and prune close. 6 to 8 ft., \$1 each.



Magnolia Soulangeana



Liquidambar

MAGNOLIA. It would be almost impossible to speak too highly of Magnolias; they are very beautiful trees for lawn planting. Nothing else gives such a profuse display of bloom. All have rich, green foliage which is attractive throughout the growing season. They can either be trimmed up to a single stem—tree form—or allowed to grow bushy as shrubs, in which form the height could be kept to within 10 to 15 feet. When wanted in tree form, it should be so stated when ordering.

M. conspicua. *Yulan Magnolia.* 20 to 25 ft. One of the most popular of all. The large, pure white flowers expand about the 20th of April, before the leaves appear. 4 to 5 ft., \$2.75 each; heavier specimens, \$3 each.

M. Lennei. *Large Red Magnolia.* 20 to 25 ft. The large, cup-shaped, deep red flowers are beautiful and unlike those of any other sort. A few flowers appear from time to time all summer. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25 each; larger specimens, up to \$6 each.

M. purpurea. *Purple-flowered Magnolia.* 6 to 10 ft. Really a shrub tree. Flowers purple, appearing after others are through flowering. Very desirable to plant among mixed shrubs. Not very hardy north of Philadelphia. 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.50 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50 each.

M. Soulangeana. *Pink Magnolia.* 15 to 20 ft. The most popular of all Magnolias. It is a strong grower and blooms profusely, even when quite small. The flowers are large, pink on the outside of petals and white inside. Blooms about the third week in April. It can be grown as a small tree or large shrub. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each, larger specimens, \$4 each.

M. acuminata. *Cucumber Tree.* Tall, pyramidal tree of rapid growth. Flowers in June. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each.

MORUS Tatarica. *Teas' Weeping Mulberry.* Where a large mass of foliage is wanted without tall growth this is the tree to use. Grafted on stems about 5 feet high, the pendulous branches completely hide the stem and sweep the ground. 5 to 6 ft., 2-yr. heads, \$2 each.

PLATANUS orientalis. *Plane or Buttonball.* 40 to 50 ft. The best street tree for cities. Of quick growth, spreading character, and with occasional pruning it develops into a shapely specimen. Prune severely when transplanted. 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; 10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal., \$2 each, \$20 per doz.; 12 to 14 ft., 3 in. cal., \$3 each, \$30 per doz.

POPULUS. *Poplar.* We can sell you the Carolina Poplar but we do not recommend it even to our enemies. The following, however, are desirable—in fact, are quite indispensable:

P. fastigiata. *Lombardy Poplar.* 50 to 60 ft. The columnar habit of this tree makes it very desirable for screening purposes or high "walls." Grows rapidly, giving immediate effects. 8 to 10 ft., 50 cts. each; 12 to 14 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Special quotations on plants in quantity for screening.

P. alba Bolleana. *Bolle's Poplar.* 35 to 40 ft. Similar to the Lombardy Poplar in form. Leaves dark and glossy above, white and woolly beneath. A very fine tree. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each; larger trees, \$2 up to \$3.50 each.

PYRUS aucuparia. *European Mountain Ash.* 15 to 25 ft. The large clusters of orange-colored berries, which ornament the tree from early summer till winter, are an attractive characteristic. Exceedingly hardy. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25 each.

P. loensis, Bechtel's. *Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab-Apple.* 20 to 30 ft. The large, double pink-white blossoms resemble small roses, and are borne in profusion about the middle of May. A great favorite. Has a spreading habit like an ordinary apple. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each.

P. Malus Scheideckeri. *Pink-flowering Crab-Apple.* 15 to 20 ft. Semi-double blossoms, deep red in bud, opening light pink. A beautiful new variety, which, in flower, sends every one into raptures. 4 to 5 ft., \$1 each.

OAK. *Quercus.* The Oaks are not all slow-growing, as many suppose, but keep pace with most other-trees, and are superior to all in view of their rugged character. Many are of great beauty, for avenues, parks, public grounds and similar places. Where they can be given room to develop, they will prove to be very beautiful. When transplanted they require *severe pruning*, which will enable them quickly to recover and make rapid growth. The best popular kinds, on which every one may rely are mentioned.

Q. alba. *White Oak.* 60 to 75 ft. The most noble of all hardy American Oaks. Large-growing, forming a wide-spreading head when fully developed, and huge limbs. The foliage assumes a light purplish hue in late autumn. Suitable for avenue planting. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each.

Q. coccinea. *Scarlet Oak.* 50 to 60 ft. A highly esteemed Oak, for the bright scarlet autumnal colors it takes on. It has attractive finely lobed leaves. Essential to lawn ornamentation of any pretensions. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$2 each.

Q. palustris. *Pin Oak.* 50 to 60 ft. The fastest-growing Oak. Foliage deep green and finely divided. With age the lower branches droop, till

Quercus palustris, continued

they almost touch the ground. The leaves become of a scarlet and yellow color in autumn. We highly recommend it for every purpose, as few trees are more beautiful. A good street tree. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each; 10 to 12 ft., \$2 each.

Q. rubra. *Red Oak.* 50 to 60 ft. A large and handsome tree with a symmetrical round-topped crown. A grand specimen of street tree and one of the most rapid-growing Oaks. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each; 10 to 12 ft., \$2 each.

SALISBURIA adiantifolia or **Ginkgo biloba.**

Maidenhair Tree. 30 to 40 ft. A unique tree from Japan. Of large size and columnar growth. When full-grown it is more spreading. The leaves resemble the leaflets of the Maidenhair Fern, and remain green till late fall. If pruned several times when young it will make a round, compact-headed tree. It will thrive on the city streets and is free from insects and diseases. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25 each; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.75 each.

SALIX. *The Willow.* Rapid growing and thriving where other trees fail to succeed make the Willow a desirable tree. Set in the spring; fall planting is not successful as a rule. Out of the many kinds we grow, we recommend the following:

S. Babylonica. *Weeping Willow.* 35 to 40 ft. The well-known weeping form, with long, slender pendant branches, so commonly used about ponds and lakes, is likely to be successful only where there is abundant moisture. Prune closely when transplanting. 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each.

S. pentandra. *Laurel-leaved Willow.* 20 to 30 ft. A very ornamental and unusual tree. The habit may be confined to tree-form, or it may be left bushy. The leaves are very broad and shining green. Thrives in high or low ground, and at the seashore. 6 to 8 ft., \$1 each.



Pin Oak



American Linden

SOPHORA Japonica. *Japanese Pagoda Tree.* 25 to 30 ft. A most worthy tree for distinctive effects on the lawn. The canopy it makes is an excellent summer playhouse for children. Rich, dark green foliage and twigs. Has large panicles of yellowish white flowers in August, and in winter bright green branches. One of the handsomest flowering trees in every particular. 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each; larger sizes, \$1.25 each.

STYRAX Japonica. *Japanese Storax.* 10 to 12 ft.

A small tree of pleasing habit. The white, drooping flowers, in June, in small clusters are quite numerous on a good specimen and very attractive. The foliage is attractive, being neat and a rich green. One of the best small-growing, flowering trees. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each.

TILIA. *Linden.* A quick grower, and a good shade tree. Fine for street or lawn use. The flowers are very numerous and deliciously fragrant, scenting the surrounding air.

T. Americana. *American Linden or Basswood.* 50 to 60 ft. An attractive, fine, large-sized tree, of rapid growth, well suited for broad avenues, parks and public places, where it can develop. 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each; 10 to 12 ft., \$2 each.

T. Europaea argentea. *Silver-leaved Linden.* 30 to 35 ft. A large tree, with a compact, round head. Splendid for the lawn. The leaves are green above and silvery beneath, and hold their color late in the fall. 8 to 10 ft., \$2 each.

T. Europaea. *European Linden.* 30 to 40 ft. A large-sized tree with small leaves forming a compact round head. The foliage is so dense and the tree so broad that it looks mature when only 15 feet high. 6 to 8 ft., \$1 each.

ULMUS Americana. *American Elm.* 50 to 60 ft. Our native Elm is too well-known to need description. Just the tree for quick growth and is unsurpassed for city and suburb planting, either as a street or specimen tree. None more graceful. Prefers moist soil. 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.40 each, \$14 per doz., \$100 per 100.

U. montana pendula. *Camperdown Elm.* When grafted 6 to 8 feet, it forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees in cultivation, making a zigzag growth outward and downward. The leaves cover the ground so as to form a complete arbor. No other tree closely resembles it; entirely distinct. 2-yr. heads, 6- to 8-ft. stems, \$2.50 each; 3-yr. heads, 6- to 8-ft. stems, \$3.50 each.



Avenue of American Elms



Mature *Berberis Thunbergii* as a hedge along a driveway

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Figures following variety name indicate the height of the shrub when fully matured

Shrubs and bushes have two uses: first, as individual specimens; and, second, to be used in masses as part of a design in beautifying a place. When grown as a specimen, it is because of the beauty of the plant, and it should be so set as to bring out its full value. For instance, the *Magnolia stellata* should have a dark background to bring out its full beauty.

The selection of shrubs which we offer contains the best, the most useful of those now in the nursery trade, and all have been tested and found desirable for use in this locality.

AMYGDALUS nana. *Flowering Almond.* 4 to 5 ft. Pink and white. About May 1, before the leaves appear, the bare branches are clothed with a profusion of double flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each.

AZALEA. Exceedingly popular because of their very brilliantly colored flowers, which are borne in great profusion. They prefer a half-shaded situation where many flowering shrubs will not thrive.

A. mollis. *Chinese Azalea.* 3 to 4 ft. Large flowers of many shades of red and yellow. Dwarf, hardy, and useful in groups or borders. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1 each; larger plants, \$2 to \$2.50 each.

A. pontica. *Ghent Azalea.* 3 to 5 ft. A very free-flowering, fragrant species. The flowers are smaller than in *A. mollis* and are both single and double. In color they vary from white to crimson. Excellent for border, also for forcing. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; larger sizes, \$1.25 to \$2 each.

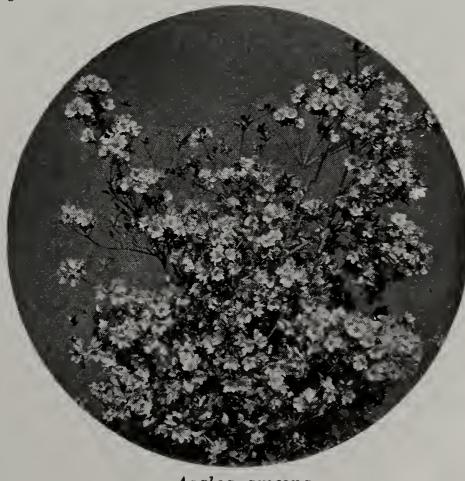
A. amœna. *Evergreen Azalea.* 2 to 3 ft. A gem; the dark green glossy foliage enhances the bright claret-colored blossoms which are borne in such profusion as almost to obscure the foliage. For covering hillsides or for a low hedge it is unsurpassed. Can be used to advantage for bordering rhododendrons. Leaves small, almost round. Pot-grown, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

A. amoena Hinodegiri. *Crimson Japanese Azalea.* Has larger leaves and is evergreen like the preceding one. Flowers crimson, and borne in great abundance. A newer sort, likely to supplant *Amœna*. Pot-grown plants, 75 cts. each; heavier plants, \$1 each; 12 to 14 in., \$1.50 each.

BERBERIS Thunbergii. *Japanese Barberry.* 2½ to 3 ft. A very popular low hedge-plant of great hardiness, and soon becomes such a dense mass of thorny canes that dogs and cats cannot pass

Berberis Thunbergii, continued through. Flowers inconspicuous in late May followed by bright red berries that remain on plants till February. Foliage small, dark green, turning to brilliant colors in fall. Effective for use in edging shrubbery or in masses. 1 to 1½ ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 1½ to 2 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz. For 100 rate see page 28, under Hedges.

B. vulgaris purpurea. *Purple-leaved Barberry.* 4 to 5 ft. Similar to the common Barberry, except for its purple foliage. Desirable to use in masses or with other plants for contrast. It is an excellent hedge especially when pruned. Dog- and cat-proof. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each.



Azalea amœna



BUDDLEIA variabilis magnifica. *Butterfly Bush, or Summer Lilac.* Flowers resemble purple lilac in both shape and color, except that they are smaller in size. Especially fine for cutting. They grow to a height of 4 feet and flower from July to frost. Strong plants from pots, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

CALYCANTHUS laevigatus. *Sweet Shrub.* 5 to 6 ft. Doubtfully hardy north of Philadelphia. A great favorite in gardens, because of the maroon-colored flowers which are very fragrant when crushed. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each.

CARYOPTERIS mastacanthus. *Blue Verbena Shrub.* 2 to 5 ft. An unusual plant in that it blooms in the fall when most shrubs are through blooming. Flowers small, violet-blue or lavender-blue, but borne in large clusters, which make it very attractive. Prefers light soil and sunny situations. Doubtfully hardy north of New York. Pot-grown plants, 50 cts. each.

CERCIS Japonica. *Japanese Red Bud.* 6 to 8 ft. In the early days of spring the bare branches are completely covered with clusters of small pea-shaped purplish pink flowers. An attractive shrub throughout the season. Set where it will have a dark background. 1½ to 2 ft., 35 cts. each; larger plants, 50 cts. each.

CHIONANTHUS Virginica. *White Fringe.* 8 to 12 ft. A well-shaped plant of good habit. The long coral-like strands of white flowers make it a very striking plant when in bloom in late spring. Spreading in habit, thus making a good background for other and lower shrubbery. Prefers a moist, sandy loam and sunny situation. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each; 6-ft. specimen plants, \$1.50 each.

CLETHRA alnifolia. *Sweet Pepper Bush.* 5 to 7 ft. In midsummer this attractive shrub bears an abundance of upright spikes, crowded with white fragrant flowers, from which it gets its name. 1½ to 2 ft., 35 cts. each.

CORNUS. *Bush Dogwood.* These plants are attractive the year round. In summer or early spring they bear large panicles of flowers which are followed by brightly colored berries. During the winter their brightly colored twigs stand out in strong contrast against the snow or against a dark background. To be sure of an abundance of

Cornus, continued
bright twigs in winter, prune often enough to insure plenty of young growth. The Dogwoods are most useful as border-plants and thrive in moist, well-drained situations.

C. stolonifera alba. *Red-Osier Dogwood.* 4 to 5 ft. In May or June this bears flat bunches of white flowers which are followed by white fruit, broader than long. The twigs are dark, blood-red. 3½ to 4 ft., 50 cts. each.

C. paniculata. *Panicled Dogwood.* 6 to 8 ft. Upright in habit. Branches gray, leaves dull green and whitish below. Free-flowering and beautiful when full of white flowers. Fruits white, with red stems. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each.

CORYLUS avellana purpurea. *Hazel.* 8 to 10 ft. Where one wants a color contrast in a border planting, this is an excellent shrub. The large leaves are at first almost black, but later they fade to a light purple. Good as a specimen plant. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each; 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each.

C., Improved Filberts. 8 to 10 ft. Filberts or hazelnuts are well known. Why not grow Filberts for your own table in your own garden? They are very attractive, large shrubs or small trees that fit well in the planting. Of the many forms we have, that which we consider best is Cosford's Thin-shelled. 4 to 5 ft., \$1 each.

CRATÆGUS. *Hawthorn.* Dense shrubs of excellent habit, having fine foliage, a profusion of bloom, followed by red haws. The foliage assumes brilliant coloring in the fall.

C. Crus-galli. *Cockspur Thorn.* 10 to 15 ft. Beautiful green foliage that has the appearance of being evergreen, but is not. Long thorns make this an excellent hedge-plant. The bright red fruits frequently hold on till spring. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each.

C. Oxyacantha. *English Hawthorn.* 12 to 25 ft. There are many varieties of this desirable plant, some of which have double flowers. It blooms in May, and the double forms are particularly pleasing. Of the many forms, we have selected three that are especially desirable, Double White, Double Pink, and Paul's Double Scarlet. The latter is one of the most showy of all. 5 to 6 ft., \$1 each; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each.

DESMODIUM penduliflorum; Lespedeza Sieboldii. Purple Bush Clover. 3 ft. Blooms in September, bearing long-drooping racemes of rose-purple flowers. With age it makes a large specimen, but is a slow grower. Dies back nearly to the ground each winter. Pot-grown, 35 cts. each.

DEUTZIA. The plantings of shrubbery would indeed be uninteresting without the dainty Deutzias. Each spring they are covered with beautiful, bell-shaped flowers that are particularly attractive. No collection is complete without them. By pruning in summer, after the plants have passed out of bloom, one can insure a profusion next year.

D. crenata. 6 to 8 ft. A good plant to grow singly as a specimen, or it can be grouped with others in the background of a border-planting. Double pink and double white forms. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each; larger plants, 75 cts. to \$1.50 each.

D. gracilis. 2½ to 3 ft. The best low-growing flowering shrub for a low hedge, or also as a border for plantings of larger shrubs. Flowers white, bell-like. 1½ to 2 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; larger specimens, 50 cts. each.

D. Lemoinei. 3 to 4 ft. Similar to *D. gracilis*, except that it is taller and more vigorous in growth. Flowers pure white in large panicles. 2½ to 3 ft., 35 cts. each; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each.

DIERVILLA sessilifolia. Weigela. 3 to 4 ft. Different from the common Weigelas of most gardens; it blooms later, in July, and has yellow flowers. Thrives in partial shade. Try it. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each.

EUONYMUS alatus. Winged Burning Bush. 6 to 8 ft. You will want this curious plant for variety's sake. It has corky, winged bark. Small yellow flowers in June. The foliage takes high coloring in the fall. 1½ to 2 ft., 75 cts. each.



Deutzia crenata

EUONYMUS atropurpureus. American Burning Bush. 8 to 10 ft. The flowers come in June and are inconspicuous, but they are followed by a bright red, deeply-lobed capsule, holding the seed, which is decidedly attractive in late fall and early winter. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each.

EXOCHORDA grandiflora. Pearl Bush. 8 to 10 ft. The most brilliant shrub in its season, when clothed with a mass of dazzling white flowers. The plant is rather thin in habit, and its foliage is uninteresting, but these defects can be somewhat overcome by pruning. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each; larger sizes, 75 cts. and \$1 each.

FORSYTHIA. Golden Bell. No garden would be complete without one or more specimens of these harbingers of spring. With the first warm spring days they push out golden yellow flowers, and there are so many the plant looks like a huge, yellow ball. It is one of the earliest of the flowering shrubs.

F. suspensa. Drooping Golden Bell. 6 to 7 ft. Has a drooping habit, and so it is very valuable in covering banks or walls. The canes are frequently 6 and 8 ft. long. It can also be trained over trellises. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each; larger sizes, 50 cts. and 75 cts. each.

F. viridissima. 6 to 8 ft. Except for the habit, one could hardly distinguish this form from the *F. suspensa*. It is more upright, the foliage is a trifle darker green in color, and the flowers a little lighter yellow. Blooms with *F. suspensa*. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each.

HALESIA tetrapetala. Snowdrop Tree. 8 to 10 ft. Before the foliage appears in May, this tree-shrub, or small tree, is covered with a bewildering cloudy mass of small, snowy white flowers. They resemble snowdrops. When set against a dark background, it is a truly wonderful sight. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each.

HIBISCUS. Althaea or Rose of Sharon. 8 to 10 ft. This well-known plant is one of the handsomest of our late-flowering shrubs. It blooms when flowers in the shrubbery are getting scarce. The plants are very stiff and upright in habit, somewhat formal. The flowers are single or double and in all shades of colors from white to nearly black. These should be pruned in winter or early spring. This



Foliage and flowers of Dogwood (see page 8)

Hibiscus, continued.

will not interfere with blooming, as would be the case with most shrubbery. The Althæas commence blooming in July, and flowers can be found on them almost continuously until cold weather. They make good hedge-plants and stand trimming well.

H. Syriacus. There are many varieties of this good, old-fashioned plant and, from this mass of forms, we have selected nine which to us seem the best to offer. They are:

Beatrice. Single; pink, red center.

Double Lilac.

Duc de Brabant. Double; red, shaded pink.

Enchantress. Single; white, pink blush, red eye.

Elegantissima. Double; white, crimson center.

Lady Stanley. Cream, edged pink.

Pæoniflora. Rosy pink.

Rubra-plena. Double; magenta.

Totus albus. Single; pure white.

3 to 3½ ft., 35c. each; 3½ to 5 ft., 50 cts. each; larger sizes, \$1 to \$1.50 each. See 100 rates under Hedges, page 28.

H. Syriacus Meehani. A variegated-leaved, single-flowered Althæa of great merit. This variegated Althæa flowers, which was not true of the old variegated form. It blooms for from three to four weeks during midsummer. The flowers are satiny lavender in color, and 3 inches in diameter. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.

HYDRANGEA. All Hydrangeas are well adapted for growing as specimen plants, to use as low hedges, or mixed with other shrubs. Their foliage is handsome the entire year and there are no other shrubs grown which produce bloom in such size and quantity. Everybody knows the fall-blooming sort, *H. paniculata grandiflora*, which



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA

Hydrangea, continued.

produces heads of flowers of great size, which remain upon the plants for weeks in good condition. There is an early blooming variety, *H. radiata*, which flowers in July. To get the best results from these, pruning should be done during winter or late spring. The harder the pruning, the larger the flowers. The blue and pink varieties of *H. hortensis Japonica* are the envy of all. The tops die back in cold climates, so it is grown best as a tub plant, but it can be grown outdoors by covering the tops with earth. South of Philadelphia and along the New Jersey seacoast these varieties are hardy. Do not prune these hard. The aim here is to preserve the wood, for it is on the older wood that the beautiful flowers are produced.

H. arborescens grandiflora. "Hills of Snow." 4 to 6 ft. We believe this is destined to be one of the most popular shrubs. The pure white flowers are borne in large, round clusters like big snowballs, from June to August. (See illustration.) A fast grower with excellent habits. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each.

H. Japonica cærulea. Blue Japanese Hydrangea. 2 to 3 ft. Flowers borne on flat heads; blue in color with margin of sterile flowers. Needs winter protection. 3-yr. plants, 35 cts. each; larger plants, 50 cts. and 75 cts. each.

H. Japonica hortensis Otaksa. 3 to 4 ft. Large blue or pink flowers, borne in broad heads of immense size. The colors are sometimes not constant. Pot-grown, 75 cts. each; larger plants, \$1 to \$1.50 each.

H. paniculata. Early-flowering. 5 to 6 ft. The flowers are borne in large, upright panicles, which are not so solid as in the next one. Blooms in July. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each; extra size, 75 cts. to \$1 each.

H. paniculata grandiflora. 6 to 8 ft. The common Hydrangea of lawns. Good as a low hedge or mixed with shrubbery. Give it a heavy background. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

H. paniculata grandiflora. Standard. Tree-like forms of the above and particularly useful in formal gardens. Prune heavily to keep them in shape and producing large flowers. Vigorous plants, 3 to 3½ ft. stems, \$1 each.

HYPERICUM aureum. St. John's-Wort. 3 to 4 ft. Has stiff, dense, upright habit, resembling a small tree. In late summer filled with bright yellow flowers. Good for rocky situations. 1 to 1½ ft., 25 cts. each.



Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora

ITEA Virginica. *Virginian Willow.* 2 to 5 ft. Most useful for its high, autumnal coloring. The flowers are inconspicuous and borne in racemes in June. 2 to 2½ ft., 50 cts. each.

KERRIA Japonica flore-pleno. *Cochchorus.* 4 to 5 ft. Although the first rush of bloom comes in April, the plant is covered all the summer season with double, golden yellow blossoms. Foliage attractive all summer. Branches slender and of attractive green color all the season. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each.

LIGUSTRUM. *Privet.* The Privets are valuable because of their dark green foliage, which can be used to great advantage as a background for other and more showy flowering plants. They are used, to a very great extent, for hedges, and the California Privet is the most popular. We make a leading specialty of the latter, of which we grow 100,000 annually. Plants for hedges will be found on page 28.

L. Ibota. *Japanese Privet.* 5 to 6 ft. Upright in growth and foliage persists until winter. Very hardy. This plant is much to be preferred to *L. ovalifolium.* 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each; large sizes, 50 cts. each.

L. Ibota Regelianum. *Regel's Privet.* 5 to 6 ft. This differs from the preceding kind in that the ends of the branches droop, which produces a very attractive and distinctive characteristic possessed by none of the other forms of Privet. 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each.

L. ovalifolium. *California Privet.* 8 to 10 ft. Too well known to need describing. Besides its use for hedges, it is excellent for specimens. 3 to 4 ft., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; 100 rates, page 28.

L. ovalifolium aureum. 4 to 5 ft. A bright golden Privet, superior to all other variegated forms. Useful for contrast with other plants. 10- to 12-in. plants, 25 cts. each.

LONICERA. *Bush Honeysuckle.* The Honeysuckles are among the very best shrubs grown. They have small white, yellow or pink flowers, that are fragrant and are followed by bright red or yellow berries that persist until late fall. Birds are fond of these fruits. All are good as specimens or in mixed plantings. Old fences are attractive if crowned with Honeysuckle.

L. fragrantissima. *Fragrant Honeysuckle.* 6 to 8 ft. Blooms among the earliest, sometimes in March. Flowers white, tinged with pink and are very fragrant. Fruit scarlet; foliage almost evergreen. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each.

L. Morrowi. *Japanese Honeysuckle.* The flowers are yellow and are followed in August by bright red fruits which hang on till late fall. A very attractive plant of extreme hardiness. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each; larger plants, 50 cts.

Gentlemen: The Roses received in fine condition. Am much pleased with them.—
GEO. S. GONUCH, Yellow Creek, Pa., April 25th.

Lonicera Tatarica grandiflora. 5 to 6 ft. A large-flowered form of the most common of the Honeysuckles and its large flowers make it very attractive when in bloom. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each.

MAGNOLIA. We mention only one Magnolia here. For the other varieties see page 4.

M. stellata. *Hall's Magnolia.* 6 to 8 ft. The earliest-blooming Magnolia. Has a round, ball-like habit, so that, when filled with the star-like blossoms, it resembles a magnified snowball. Commences to bloom when only 2 feet high and is covered with bloom then as later in life. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each; 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.50 each.

PHILADELPHUS. *Mock Orange.* An old-fashioned plant that carries with it an abundance of fragrance and fragrant memories. There should be one or more of these plants among the shrubbery for perfume. They are also attractive all the season, when grown as specimen plants. Prune immediately after flowering so as to get a good supply of flowers next year.

P. coronarius. *Old-fashioned Mock Orange.* 6 to 10 ft. Somewhat stiff in habit but still a delightful plant for the lawn. Flowers very fragrant. Good screen plant. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each; larger sizes, 75 cts. to \$1 each.

P. coronarius aureus. *Golden Mock Orange.* 4 to 5 ft. Dwarf. In the early spring the foliage is particularly bright golden in color. 1½ to 2 ft., 35 cts. each.

P. grandiflorus. *Large-flowered Mock Orange.* 6 to 8 ft. The flowers are larger than in the other species, but there is very little fragrance. Develops into a very bushy specimen. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each; larger sizes, 50 cts. to 75 cts. each.

P. Lemoinei. *Lemoine's Mock Orange.* 4 to 5 ft. The sweetest of all the Mock Oranges. This hybrid varies some in form, but we have selected a very close compact-growing type that makes very pretty specimens. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.

Dear Sir:—I received the second box of flowers this morning at 8.30, and I am happy to tell you I am highly pleased. They are lovely and fresh, and none the worse for the shipment and I appreciate your kindness. Thanking you for your trouble and kindness.—R. VAN Riper, Scranton, Pa., June 19th.



California Privet Hedge and Catalpa Bungei

Fruit of *Rosa rugosa*

RHODOTYPOS kerrioides. *White Kerria.* 4 to 6 ft. Pretty elm-like leaves clothe this bush and an abundance of white flowers are borne in May, which are followed by small shiny-black fruit, four in a cluster, that persists until winter. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each.

RHUS Cotinus. *Smoke Bush.* 8 to 10 ft. A very compact shrub which is covered in early summer with a plump, purplish mass of bloom. In fall the foliage turns red and yellow. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each; 4 ft. and larger, 75 cts. to \$1 each.

R. glabra laciniata. *Sumach.* 4 to 5 ft. A dwarf form having finely divided leaves. Good for waste places, for it suckers freely. Coloring in fall, crimson. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each.

RIBES aureum. *Yellow Flowering Currant.* 4 to 6 ft. Its fragrant, yellow flowers, which are borne late in May, are the chief attraction. They are followed by black, edible fruits. Prefers a cool location and thrives best in partial shade. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each.

ROBINIA hispida. *Rose Acacia.* 4 to 6 ft. Clusters of exquisite pink, pea-shaped flowers are produced on this shrub in June. Uncommon. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each; larger sizes, 50 cts. each.

ROSA. *The Rose.* In this list we mention only those which will prove satisfactory in connection with shrubbery. For the others which are grown for cut-flowers, see pages 21 to 24.

R., Persian Yellow. 3 to 4 ft. An old garden variety of great merit, bearing golden yellow roses. Pot-grown, 2 yrs. old, 50 cts. each.

R. rubiginosa. *Sweetbriar.* 4 to 6 ft. Another old-time favorite, bearing single pink roses. Even the foliage has a fragrant odor, particularly when the dew is on. Pot-grown, 2 yrs. old, 50 cts. each.

Rosa rugosa. *Japanese Rose.* 4 to 6 ft. Flowers 3 inches across are not uncommon. The foliage is a pretty, dark green. Good as specimen plants, also for low hedges. Is cat- and dog-proof. The great red hips of fruit remain all winter. White or red varieties may be had. 1½ to 2 ft., 35 cts. each; 2 to 2½ ft., 50 cts. each.

R. rugosa, Mme. Georges Bruant. 4 to 6 ft. A very excellent double white variety of the Japanese rose. Pot-grown, 2 yrs. old, 50 cts. each.

SPIRÆA. The Spireas have a longer-blooming season as a genus than any of the other hardy shrubs grown. Early in May they commence to bloom, and some of the species are still blooming when the frosts come. Prune the spring-blooming kinds after blooming in the early summer. The late bloomers, like Anthony Waterer, prune in winter.

S. Bumalda, Anthony Waterer. 3 to 4 ft. The crimson flowers are borne freely in flat heads, which show first in June and continue in bloom to some extent all summer. 1½ to 2 ft., 35 cts. each; larger plants, 50 cts. each.

S. callosa. 3 to 4 ft. Pink flowers in flat clusters, appearing in early July and for some time afterward. Good for low border. 1½ to 2 ft., 35 cts. each.

S. Douglasi. 4 to 5 ft. Similar to our native Hard-hack. Deep pink flowers in July and August, borne in great abundance on conical spikes. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each; larger sizes, 50 to 75 cts. each.

S. opulifolia. *Nine-bark.* 5 to 6 ft. An attractive native shrub with white flowers, borne in large panicles in early June, followed by red seeds. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each; larger sizes, 50 cts. each.

S. opulifolia aurea. *Golden-leaved Ninebark.* 5 to 6 ft. Very similar to the above, except for its green foliage. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each; larger sizes, 75 cts. each.

S. prunifolia fl.-pl. *Bridal Wreath.* 4 to 5 ft. Pure white double flowers are borne in clusters of two or three on bare stems. The foliage is dark green and shiny. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, larger sizes, 50 to 75 cts. each.

S. Van Houttei. 4 to 5 ft. Also called Bridal Wreath. The most beautiful of the early-blooming Spireas. The long pendulous branches, when laden with masses of white blossoms, always sweep the ground. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each.

S. Thunbergii. 3 to 4 ft. The earliest of the Spireas to bloom, and very distinctive because of its narrow, light green foliage. The flowers are very small, pure white, but borne in great profusion. A well-flowered hedge looks like a snow-drift. 1½ to 2 ft., 35 cts. each; larger sizes, 50 cts. each.

STEPHANANDRA flexuosa. 3 to 4 ft. Of compact habit, with small, hawthorn-like leaves. The flowers are white and borne in small bunches in July. Very good for rocky places, as well as shrubberies, because of its graceful habit. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each; larger sizes, 50 cts. each.

SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus. *Snowberry.* 3 to 4 ft. The pure white berry, as large as a cranberry, is the ornamental feature of this plant. Best used in groups. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each; larger plants, 50 cts. each.

S. vulgaris. *Indian Currant.* 3 to 4 ft. Also best used in masses, to show off its clusters of small red berries, of which there is an abundance. Has a graceful pendent habit. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each.



Spiraea Van Houttei planted in masses produces a grand effect not soon forgotten

SYRINGA. *Lilac.* The very fragrant flowers and the attractive foliage have made this a very great favorite for many years. The lilac can be used as a specimen plant, or in masses, or even for hedges. Prune after flowering and then remove old wood only.

S. Josikæa. *Hungarian Lilac.* Valued for the lateness of its flowers, which are light violet in color. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each.

S. Persica Rothomagensis. *Rouen Lilac.* 10 to 12 ft. The deep purple blossoms are borne in loose panicles in great quantities. The plant has a very graceful habit. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each.

S. villosa Emodi. The white or pale lilac flowers are borne in narrow spikes and they come after all other Lilacs have passed. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each.

S. vulgaris. *Common Lilac.* 8 to 10 ft. The old standby in the gardens of our grandfathers and just as good now as it was then. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each; larger sizes, 75 cts. each.

S. vulgaris alba. *White Lilac.* Except that it has white flowers, it is the same as the preceding. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each; larger sizes, 75 cts. each.

French Lilacs

These Lilacs, so named, are improved forms of *Syringa vulgaris*, the only difference being that they have larger or double flowers and a variety of shades of color.

Charles X. Deep purple flowers, tinted red, borne in large spikes. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each.

Mme. Lemoine. Beautiful double white. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each.

Marie Legraye. An excellent single white. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each.

Rubra de Marley. Deep lilac; one of the best. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each.

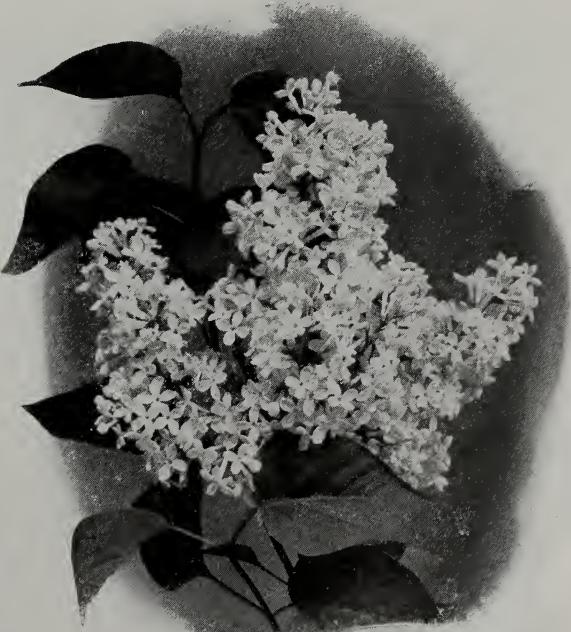
Souvenir de Ludlow Spaeth. Single, very dark purple. 2½ to 3 ft., 75 cts. each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each.

Gentlemen: I received privets and shrubs in first-class condition and am well satisfied that they will be O. K.—JACOB HERBERT, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa., April 23d.

TAMARIX Japonica plumosa. *Tamarisk.* 8 to 10 ft. The light airy foliage and blossoms of this shrub make it a decidedly attractive plant to have in the border. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.; larger sizes, 50 cts. each.

VIBURNUM. *Snowball.* The most common one is the old-fashioned Snowball. There are others; all are attractive and the colored fruits add value.

V. dentatum. *Arrow-wood.* 6 to 8 ft. Upright, bushy shrub with bright green foliage which in autumn turns to rich bronze or deeper shades. Bluish black fruits. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each.



Common Lilac

*Viburnum tomentosum*

Viburnum Opulus. *High-bush Cranberry.* 6 to 7 ft. The white flowers come in May and later their place is taken by red fruits in bunches. They are borne in clusters. 2 to 3 ft.; 35 cts. each; larger sizes, 50 cts. each.

V. Opulus sterile. *The Snowball.* 6 to 8 ft. A sterile form of the preceding, and the common Snowball of the gardens of our grandmothers. The flowers are produced in large globular clusters. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each.

Viburnum plicatum. *Japanese Snowball.* 6 to 8 ft. Similar to the preceding in flower and preferred by some. The habit of the plant is more compact and the rugged, green foliage very attractive. Remains in bloom longer. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each; larger sizes, 75 cts. and \$1 each.

V. Sieboldii. 10 to 15 ft. Very vigorous grower, having beautiful, dark green foliage. The clusters of white flowers are borne in late May and are followed by berries which are first green, then pink, and finally bluish black. The leaves are dark green, leathery and large. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each; larger sizes, up to \$1 each.

V. tomentosum. 6 to 8 ft. Very handsome foliage all the season. The white flowers are borne in flat heads; they are followed by a crop of black fruit. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each.

V. Wrightii. 6 to 7 ft. The brilliant red fruit of this Viburnum is its chief attraction. It, too, has white flowers in a broad panicle. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each; larger sizes, 50 cts. and 75 cts. each.

WEIGELA. *Diervilla.* What a quantity of bloom these beautiful shrubs add to spring's floral display! They are necessary for shrubbery borders, large or small; their pretty flowers, resembling in form the honeysuckle, come in long sprays. Prune early in the summer to secure good flowering wood for the following spring.

W. amabilis variegata. 4 to 5 ft. The bright variegation in the leaves and the pink blossoms of late May make this very desirable for border planting. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each.

W. candida. 5 to 6 ft. Attractive foliage and pure snowy white blossoms. Excellent. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each; larger plants, 60 cts. each.

W. Eva Rathke. 3 to 4 ft. Rich, deep, scarlet. Blossoms, a week after the other kinds. 1½ to 2 ft., 35 cts. each; larger sizes, 50 cts. to \$1 each.

W. rosea. 5 to 6 ft. The rose-flowered kind, grown for years and still a most worthy kind. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each; larger sizes, 50 cts. to \$1 each.

*A specimen of *Philadelphus coronarius* in bloom adds beauty to the garden*

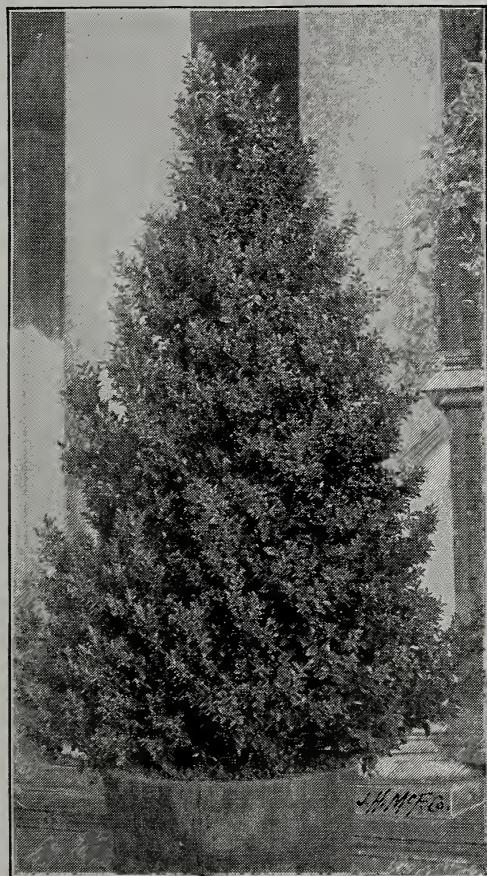
BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREEN SHRUBS

The evergreen shrubs make a brave display in winter, when the landscape is almost shorn of its beauty.

Often this period of the year is overlooked in the landscape planning, but when such pleasing results can be obtained as these shrubs create, one should not neglect to have some of them.

They produce cheerful effects during the winter period, and the growing season finds their glossy leaves vying with those of the deciduous shrubs for first place in the grower's heart.

A deep, cool, moist soil with proper drainage is ideal and a shaded situation is often preferable, as bright sunlight during the winter months is liable to injure the foliage of some of them.



Pyramidal Box

ABELIA grandiflora rupestris. 5 to 6 ft. Beautiful glossy foliage and, where protected in the North, it is evergreen. The small waxy white flowers are slightly tinted pink. 3-yr. plants, 35 cts. each; larger plants, 50 cts. and 75 cts. each.

ANDROMEDA Japonica. *Japanese Fetter Bush.* 3 to 4 ft. This most graceful evergreen shrub has rich green foliage and drooping racemes of pure white, waxy, bell-like flowers. Useful for edging Rhododendron or Azalea beds, doing well in a partially shaded position. 9 to 12 in., bushy, \$1.25 each; larger plants, \$1.75 and \$2 each.

AZALEA Hinodegiri. *Japanese Evergreen Azalea.* 3 to 4 ft. Ideal for dwarf planting. Foliage shiny green, and broad in comparison with *A. amena*. There is a profusion of bright scarlet blossoms at the time of flowering in early May. Pot-grown, 75 cts. each.



*American
Holly*
(see page 16)

BUXUS. *Box.* The dark green, glossy foliage of the Box has gained for it thousands of admirers and it well deserves the distinction. No other plant equals the *B. sempervirens* as a low edging plant. The pyramidal and tree-form styles are particularly adapted to formal work.

B. arborescens. A free-growing form with small, neat, pointed leaves. Can be kept in any desired shape through shearing, or will grow nicely undisturbed. Small plants, 5- to 6-in., 15 cts. each, \$8 per 100; 12 to 15 in., bushy, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 2 ft., bushy, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Pyramids. Conical specimens for producing immediate effects. To be had in tubs as well as growing in the open ground, making it possible to move plants at any time. 2½ to 3 ft., \$2 each; 3 to 3½ ft., \$3 each; specimen plants, \$5 each.

Standards. Perfect specimens of tree-form plants. Straight stems with round, well-developed heads. \$2.50 to \$5 each, depending on size.

Globes. Round, ball-shaped specimens of dwarf stature. Just like the standards, without the stems. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2; larger specimens, up to \$4 each.

B. rotundifolia. Distinct from all the others in having large, rounded dark green, glossy leaves. In pyramidal form, and sometimes as standards, but usually the former. 12 to 15 in., 35 cts. each; 3 to 3½ ft., \$3.50 each.

B. sempervirens suffruticosa. *Box Edging.* The dwarf, compact-growing variety which makes the best hedges. 4 to 5 in., first grade, \$7.50 per 100; second grade, \$5 per 100.

EUONYMUS Japonicus. *Japanese Evergreen Euonymus.* 5 to 6 ft. A glossy green-foliaged evergreen shrub, of attractive appearance, commonly used for specimen and group planting, and in the South as a hedge plant. Thrives best in positions shaded from strong sun in winter. Hardy along the seacoast as far north as, and including, New Jersey. 1½ to 2 ft., 75 cts. each.



English Holly

Euonymus Japonicus

aureus. *Golden-leaved Euonymus.* 5 to 6 ft. A bright golden variegated shrub like the one above. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1 each.

ILEX crenata. *Japanese Holly.* 4 to 5 ft. Small-leaved, bright green evergreen, of great ornamental value, it is growing in popularity.

An excellent evergreen hedge of dwarf proportions. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1 each; larger sizes, to \$2 each.

I. opaca. *American Holly.*

A handsome, broad-leaved tree, hardy from New England to Florida. The scarlet berries bring back Christmas memories that command this beautiful tree. Of easy culture. 3 to 4 ft., \$4 each.

I. aquifolium. *English Holly.*

A small tree or shrub of pyramid outline. Fruit scarlet, glossy. A beautiful

object; needs protection from January to April in the North. 3 to 4 ft., \$4 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$5 each.

MAHONIA aquifolium (Berberis). *Oregon Grape.* 4 to 5 ft. Bright glossy green, holly-like leaves that persist during the winter. In the autumn they turn to rich red and bronze shades. Attractive yellow flowers are borne in April. Set in deep, rich soil that is shaded. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1 each; larger sizes, \$1.50 to \$3 each.

M. Japonica. *Japanese Holly-leaved Barberry.* 3 to 4 ft. Better than the preceding because the glossy, green foliage, with the pointed edges to the leaf, like the Holly, remains the same dark green color summer and winter. The bright yellow racemes of flowers are followed by ornamental clusters of porcelain-blue berries. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1 each; larger sizes, \$1.50 each.

OSMANTHUS aquifolium. *Holly-leaved Olive.* Similar in appearance to the real Holly. The leaves of this evergreen shrub are rich, glossy and spiny toothed. In autumn small white, fragrant flowers come in clusters. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.75 each; larger sizes, up to \$2.50 each.

RHODODENDRON. The Rhododendron, when properly used, gives effects which cannot be secured by any other class of plants. Is there a shaded corner about the place, or is the north side of the house occupied? Such a position would be ideal for the Rhododendron, but the bed must be prepared with care. Woodland and natural plantings may frequently be improved by these glorious plants. Good plants and intelligent preparation of the bed will insure good results. Spend a little time on it, and your extra care will be paid for. It is permanent results you are seeking.

Making a Rhododendron Bed. In making a Rhododendron bed, dig out the soil to a depth of

Making a Rhododendron Bed, continued.

about 4 feet and fill in the bottom with about 2 feet of broken stone or similar material. Finish with good top soil; leaf-mould is better if it can be procured. Should the soil be heavy, add a proportion of sand to lighten it. Good drainage is essential. Provide a mulch by covering the top of the ground with a liberal amount of well-rotted stable manure. Such a bed will be cool and moist all the time, reproducing the conditions under which the plants thrive so wonderfully with only the care Dame Nature gives them. Do not make the common mistake of digging the soil in an established bed, as the Rhododendron is a surface-rooting plant and suffers from this disturbance.

CHOICE HARDY HYBRIDS**Named Varieties in Red, Crimson, White, Pink and Purple.**

	Each
1 to 1½ ft.....	\$1 00
1½ to 2 ft.....	1 50
2 to 2½ ft.....	2 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	3 00
Larger specimens, \$3.50 to \$5 each.	

YUCCA filamentosa. *Adam's Needle.* Unique and desirable in most plantings. The long green leaves, growing from the crown, form a bushy cluster of foliage ornamental for at least ten months. The flower stalks are 5 to 6 feet high and bear quantities of creamy white flowers in June. An excellent plant for dry situations as well as semi-shaded spots where few other plants thrive. It is also indispensable for the rockery. 4-yr. roots, 35 cts. each; extra size, 50 cts. each.

Dear Sirs: Privet received O. K. My neighbor, Dr. Graybill, took a fancy to it and is going to plant some. Please send 200 more plants to me at once and much obliged.—E. C. BOWERS, East Petersburg, Pa., May 6th.



Mahonia Maple



Evergreens planted by B. F. Barr & Co. Photographed immediately after planting

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

Figures following variety name indicate the height of the tree when at~~at~~from 35 to 50 years of age

Our Evergreens are carefully dug with a ball of soil and baled in burlap as will be seen in cut below. This is done so that the roots are not disturbed. To obtain the best result, the roots of an evergreen should never be exposed to the sun or wind. In planting evergreens, firm the ground thoroughly when setting the plant, which should be put about two inches deeper than it grew in the nursery. Water very thoroughly after they are planted. They should also be watered at intervals during the summer until well established in their permanent quarters. All Evergreens baled and burlaped at prices quoted.

ABIES. *Fir.* There are many kinds of Fir, among them the popular Christmas tree.

A. Nordmanniana. *Nordmann Fir.* 35 to 40 ft. One of the very best dark green evergreens. Foliage rich in color, summer and winter. Becomes a tall specimen but not wide-spreading. Good for grouping with the Blue Spruce. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2 each; 3 to 3½ ft., \$4 each; specimens, \$5 and up.

A. concolor. *Colorado Fir.* 30 to 40 ft. Beautiful, soft, silvery foliage, similar to the Blue Spruce. Splendid for lawn use and very hardy. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.50 each; 3 to 3½ ft., \$3.50 each.

A. Douglassii. *Douglas Fir.* A Colorado species. 80 to 100 ft. Large, spreading; light blue-green foliage. 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.50 each; 2½ to 3 ft., \$2 each.

JUNIPERUS. *Juniper.* The great American Cedar. The best in many ways of all the evergreens. They are "as hardy as rocks," thrifty, and easily adapted to general needs. The great variety of colors and character of growth make them most excellent for bedding.

J. Chinensis variegata. *Variegated Chinese Juniper.* 4 to 6 ft. Conical and developing into a full, bushy specimen. Dense foliage, pretty deep green, flecked with gold. 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.50 each; larger sizes, \$2 to \$3 each.

J. communis aurea. *Douglas' Golden Juniper.* 4 to 5 ft. A low, spreading Juniper, beautiful, especially in early summer, when the rich, golden foliage is very prominent. 12 to 15 in., \$1.75 each.

J. excelsa stricta. *Stricta Juniper.* 6 to 8 ft. Close, compact, conical form, with bright steel-blue foliage. An uncommon form of great beauty. 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.50 each; larger sizes, \$2 to \$2.50 each.

Juniperus Sabina. *Savin Juniper.* 4 to 5 ft. Splendid where a dwarf plant is wanted in beds or groups or in rock-gardens. Nothing can equal Juniper. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each; larger plants, \$2 to \$2.50 each.



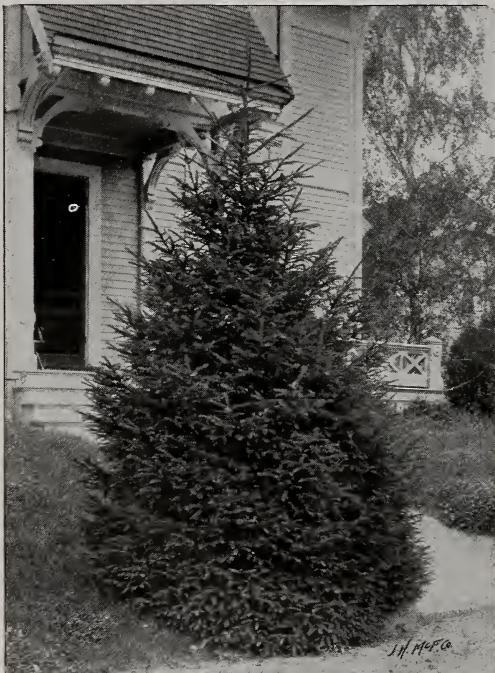
*Juniperus Virginiana glauca*

Juniperus Virginiana elegansissima. *Golden-tipped Cedar.* 15 to 20 ft. Tall and slender in habit. Green foliage, beautifully golden tipped, presents a striking combination in itself, as well as in contrast with other evergreens. 2½ to 3 ft., \$3 each; larger plants, \$3.50 and \$4 each.

J. Virginiana glauca. *Blue Virginia Cedar.* 15 to 20 ft. Delightful silvery blue foliage. A tall and somewhat slender habit, developing into a pleasing specimen. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2 each; larger plants, \$2.25 to \$3.50 each.

J. Virginiana Schottii. *Schott's Juniper.* 15 to 20 ft. A narrow growing form of rich green color and compact foliage. Fine for using with the lighter-colored ones. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 each; larger plants, \$3.50 each.

J. Hibernica. *Irish Juniper.* 6 to 8 ft. Columnar and compact in habit, making it very useful in formal gardening and wherever a break in rounded lines is wanted. Foliage bluish green. Likes a cool climate. 2½ to 3 ft., \$1 each; larger specimens, \$2 up to \$3 each.

*Norway Spruce*

Juniperus tamariscifolia. *Tamarix-leaved Juniper.* A close-trailing variety of great value in planting banks, rock-gardens or covering ground. 8 to 10 in. high, 12-in. spread, \$1 each.

PICEA. *Spruce.* Tall-growing evergreens of beautiful form, and very necessary in securing many effective landscape results.

P. excelsa. *Norway Spruce.* 40 to 50 ft. The fastest growing Spruce. It is much used for hedges, as also for single specimens. Often planted as a windbreak or screen. As a hedge plant it is probably unsurpassed by any other evergreen, being hardy and making a dense, impenetrable hedge. 2½ to 3 ft., \$1; larger specimens, \$2 to \$3 each. For quantity offer, see Hedge Plants, page 28.

*Colorado Blue Spruce*

P. pungens. *Colorado Blue Spruce.* 30 to 40 ft. Silvery blue sheen, of vigorous growth and elegant habit with broad branches. Hardy in any exposure. Not so highly colored as Koster's Blue Spruce. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2 each; 3 ft., \$2.50 each.

P. pungens Kosteriana. *Koster's Blue Spruce.* 30 to 40 ft. The best Blue Spruce obtainable, and looked upon as the very choicest evergreen grown. Ours are grafted to insure the richest color. 2 to 2½ ft., \$3 each; 3 to 3½ ft., \$3.50 each. Specimens, 3½ to 4 ft., \$5 each; 6 to 8 ft., \$10 to \$15 each.

P. orientalis. *Oriental Spruce.* 40 to 50 ft. An aristocrat. Erect-growing, fine form, with smaller and glossier foliage than the Norway Spruce. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.25; larger plants, \$2.75 to \$3.75 each.

Gentlemen: Received the Privet Hedge plants and found them satisfactory. Thanking you for your kind attention to my order.—EUGENE R. BROWN, Mullica Hill, N. J., May 4th.

Dear Sir: Received my order on 14th in good order, and am very much pleased with trees and vines.—MARY A. BRUBAKER, Lampeter, Pa., Nov. 15th.

PINUS. *Pine.* There is more beauty in the Pines than in any other evergreen. They have great, long needles which are the distinguishing feature to the uninitiated.

P. austriaca. *Austrian Pine.* 40 to 50 ft. Very boisterous in character. Has long, dark green needles that are very stiff. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$3 each.

P. mugho. *Dwarf Mountain Pine.* 6 to 8 ft., in time. It makes a very compact, globular tree of pleasing form. Highly desirable. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$1.50 each.

P. sylvestris. *Scotch Pine.* 30 to 35 ft. Is much planted because of its silvery colored leaves and hardy robust growth. 3 to 4 ft., \$2 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50 each.

P. excelsa. *Himalayan Pine.* The needles are long, silvery blue, and plumy in effect. These Pines grow naturally into symmetrical specimens. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each.

RETINISPORA. *Japanese Cedar.* We have a grand collection of Cedars, suitable either for single-specimen planting, groups, or for bedding. All lend themselves to shearing.

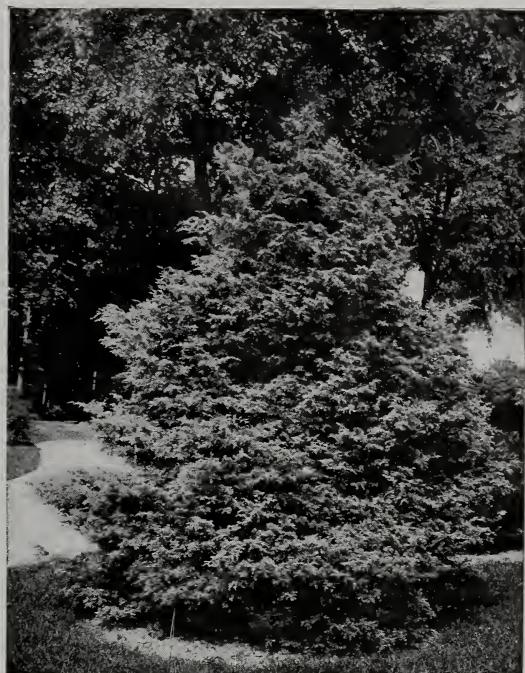
R. obtusa. *Hinoki Cypress.* 20 to 25 ft. Rich, bright green leaves of great beauty, arranged in a somewhat crested form. Very hardy and a most desirable kind. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., \$2.50 each.

R. obtusa compacta. *Compact Japanese Cypress.* 5 to 6 ft. Similar to the former, except that it is dwarf. Grows naturally into a slightly elongated sphere, filling out and becoming full and compact. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

R. pisifera. *Sawara Cypress.* 30 to 35 ft. Tall and pyramidal in habit. A splendid rich green color. One of the hardiest in this class. A great favorite. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$1 each; 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$2.50 each.

R. pisifera aurea. *Golden Sawara Cypress.* 30 to 35 ft. A golden leaved form of the above, which is very rich and ornamental. It makes a charming specimen. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$1 each; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., \$2.25 each.

R. plumosa. *Plumed Japanese Cedar.* 25 to 30 ft. Soft, plumy foliage of a rich green shade. Always needed in selections. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$1 each; 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$2.50 each; larger sizes, from \$3 to \$8 and \$10 each.



Retinispora plumosa

Retinispora plumosa aurea. *Golden-plumed Cedar.* 25 to 30 ft. Foliage similar to the one above, but golden yellow in color. The most popular Retinispora. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$1 each; 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$2.50 each; immense stock of larger sizes, from \$4 to \$6 each.

R. squarrosa. *Blue Japanese Cedar.* 20 to 25 ft. Always greatly admired because of the rich, bright, steel-blue foliage. A thrifty, compact grower. It becomes large, but by pruning can be kept down to almost any size, as, in fact, can all Retinisporas. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$1 each; 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$2.50; splendid specimens, \$4 to \$12 each.

SCIADOPITYS verticillata. *Japanese Umbrella Pine.* 25 to 30 ft. An unusual, ornamental evergreen which attracts attention wherever seen. The heavy, green needles, arranged in whorls, give it a peculiar appearance. Conical in form. Perfectly hardy. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$4 each; larger plants, \$5 each.

TAXUS. *Yew.* The Yews would always be favorites, even without any Old World associations. They prefer a little shade. There are many varieties, among which we recommend the following:

T. cuspidata. *Japanese Yew.* 8 to 10 ft. The rich, dark green foliage is typical of this family. It makes really a bushy shrub. The hardiest of all Yews. Rather rare. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$2 each.

T. baccata. *English Yew.* 30 to 40 ft. Of compact pyramidal growth. Dark green foliage. Equally desirable as a hedge plant or as a specimen evergreen. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., \$2.50; larger plants, \$3 to \$5.

Dear Sirs: Plants received in fine condition. Thanking you for prompt attention, also for the plant sent gratis.—L. M. FINLAYSON, Oct. 30th.



Dwarf Mountain Pine

THUYA. *Arborvitæ*. The Arborvitæ has always been a great favorite and it is deserving of all the praise given it. They are quick growers, transplant easily, and will thrive in a great variety of soils. They are indispensable in a representative evergreen group. See Hedge Plants, p. 28.

T. occidentalis. *American Arborvitæ*. 18 to 20 ft. The tall, columnar growth makes this a particularly good hedge plant. It is also a very good one for screens as well as for single-specimen purposes. Very hardy and thrives in poor soil as well as in good loam. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., \$1; larger plants, \$2 to \$4 each.

T. occidentalis aurea. *Peabody's Golden Arborvitæ*. 15 to 20 ft. Bright yellow overlies the green foliage. Tall and columnar in habit and valuable in grouping with the green kinds. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$1 each; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., \$2 each; 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$3 each.

T. occidentalis pyramidalis. *Pyramidal Arborvitæ*. 18 to 20 ft. A close duplicate of the common American, differing but slightly in foliage and in character of growth. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., \$1.25; 3 ft., \$1.50 each; 4 ft., \$2 each.

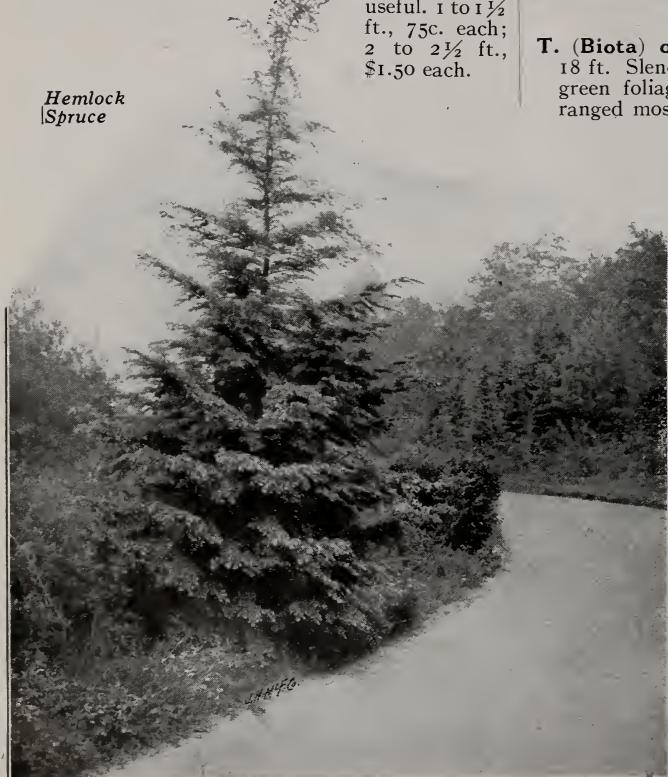
T. globosa. *Globe Arborvitæ*. 4 to 6 ft. A perfect little globe. Very desirable for bedding and formal use. Good for either side of path at special points. Light green foliage. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$1 each; larger plants, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.

T. Hoveyi. *Hovey's Arborvitæ*. 4 to 6 ft. Similar in habit but somewhat stronger in growth than the former, and has darker green foliage. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$1.25; larger plants, \$1.75 to \$2.25 each.

T. Sibirica. *Siberian Arborvitæ*. 6 to 9 ft. A very satisfactory dwarf evergreen specimen, semi-pyramidal in habit. The foliage remains a rich, dark green all the year. Exceedingly hardy. One

of the most useful. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 75c. each; 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$1.50 each.

Hemlock
Spruce



Golden Arborvitæ

T. (Biota) orientalis. *Chinese Arborvitæ*. 12 to 18 ft. Slender and upright in growth with bright green foliage. The flat growth on twigs is arranged mostly vertically. Especially good in the South. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75 each.

T. (Biota) orientalis elegans-sima. *Rollinson's Golden Arborvitæ*. 8 to 10 ft. A delightful golden form. The growth, when young, is bright yellow, changing to bronze in autumn. Upright habit. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., \$2.50 each.

T. (Biota) orientalis nana aurea. *Dwarf Golden Arborvitæ*. 3 to 4 ft. A very compact-growing specimen, especially desirable for bedding purposes. The rich, golden color is greatly admired. 12 to 15 in., \$1.25 each.

TSUGA Canadensis. *Hemlock Spruce*. 50 to 60 ft. One of the best and most graceful evergreens. For specimen planting or use in evergreen groups, it is unsurpassed, and also for natural plantings. It is one of the few evergreens which thrive in partial shade. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., \$1.25 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$2 each; 4-ft. specimens, \$3 each.

If smaller evergreens than those listed here are required, we will quote prices on application.



SELECTED HARDY ROSES

The name of the Rose is an inspiration to garden-lovers. These flowers are justly included in the showiest and best plans for decorating the home-grounds. No garden is complete without them, no arrangements satisfactory that neglect them; in fact, they are indispensable. Fortunately, it is possible to select from the numerous species and garden forms varieties that are adapted to almost every requirement.

During the past few years, a large number of new varieties of Roses have been introduced and sold, which have no practical value in our climate. For this reason, we take great care to include in our list only such varieties as are worthy of general cultivation, and are hardy. We have necessarily confined our descriptions to a few leading varieties.

When to Plant.—We recommend spring planting, as our winters are too severe for planting in the fall. Dormant plants should be set early. Our potted plants can be set as soon as danger of frost is past, and up to July 1.

Location.—Roses require a good warm location, where they will get sufficient sunshine.

Soil.—They will grow in any rich soil. A liberal supply of fertilizer, with good cultivation, will improve both flower and fragrance.

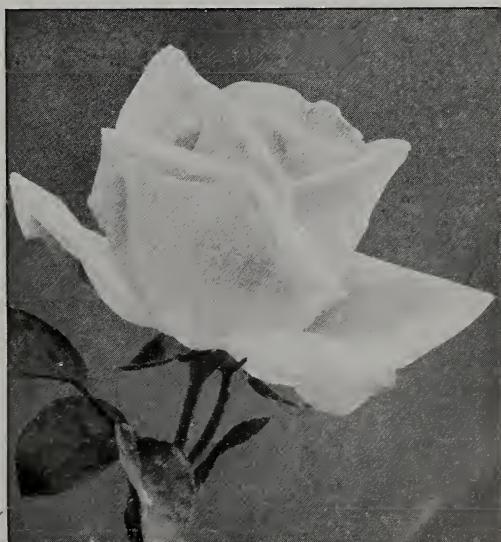
HYBRID TEA ROSES

Many of the Hybrid Tea Roses will survive our average winter, unprotected, but it is always best to give them some protection. Bank the plants up 10 to 12 inches high with soil or ashes in the fall before winter sets in, after which, cover the ground with manure.

The following lists represent careful selections from the enormous variety of everblooming Roses. Due consideration has been given to their vigor and hardiness. The range of color is quite complete. This selection should form the foundation for the average Rose-garden.

All strong 2-year-old plants from pots, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., except where noted. Strong 1-year-old plants from pots, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., except where otherwise noted.

American Beauty. The largest, sweetest of all Roses. Needs no introduction. Color rich crimson.



Killarney Rose (see page 22)



Gruss an Teplitz Roses

Hybrid Tea Roses, continued

Archduke Charles. Open red, changing to silvery pink. 40 cts. each; 1-yr., 20 cts. each.

Burbank. Color cherry-rose. Medium large flower, but a wonderfully prolific and persistent bloomer. 40 cts. each; 1-yr., 20 cts. each.

Caroline Testout. Satiny pink, very large flowers. Excellent habit.

Duchess of Wellington. Intense saffron-yellow, stained with deep crimson, changing to a deep coppery saffron-yellow as the flowers develop; delightfully fragrant, and very free-flowering.

Gruss an Teplitz. Medium size, intense scarlet-crimson. Strong grower and persistent bloomer. Very sweetly scented.

Helen Gould. Rosy crimson, large, fine bedder. Constant bloomer.

Hermosa. Medium size, cup-shaped. Pale pink, constant bloomer. 40 cts. each; 1-yr., 20c. each.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Although introduced only a few years ago, this beautiful Rose has quickly found its place among our best. The flowers are of large size and of perfect form, of a deep imperial pink, highly perfumed.

Killarney. This is, perhaps, the best known of the Dickson's famous Irish Hybrid Tea Roses, and is one of the most popular of our garden Roses. It is perfectly hardy, in growth it is strong, and robust, and as free-flowering as any Rose we know. In color it is a sparkling brilliant pink, with large blooms and pointed buds.

Killarney, White. The same habit as Killarney, except color, which is white.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. This splendid Rose should be in every collection. In color it is a soft pearly white, tinted with enough lemon in the center to relieve the white; a strong, free, healthy grower; very fragrant.

Killarney Queen. This Rose is considered an improvement over Killarney, deeper color, producing stronger stems; otherwise identical with Killarney.

Laurent Carle. Produces its large, deliciously scented brilliant carmine flowers throughout the season. Nearly as good in hot, dry weather as under more favorable weather conditions. A vigorous grower and exceptionally hardy.

Lyon Rose. The long buds are tipped coral-red and chrome-yellow at the base. The flowers when expanded are large and full with broad petals of superb color.

Mme. Jules Grolez. Large, handsome buds; silvery pink.

My Maryland. Very free bloomer, flowers large and double, color bright salmon-pink. Very fragrant and good bloomer. Should be in every collection.

Mrs. B. R. Cant. Bright rosy pink. Strong, healthy grower and very productive. Very large and double. Blooms in great profusion. 40 cts. each; 1-yr., 20 cts. each.

Mme. Franciska Kruger. Coppery yellow, shaded with peach. Large and double. Splendid bloomer.

Maman Cochet. A valuable pink bedding Rose. Large flowers on long, straight stems; long, pointed buds. Blooms in great profusion. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Milady. A beautifully rounded, full bloom, of brilliant red. A splendid keeper, one of the finest new Roses of late years. 40 cts. each; 1-yr., 20 cts. each.

Marquise de Sinyet. Everyone who has seen this beautiful Rose is enthusiastic over it. The buds are of a rich yellow-ochre, suffused with carmine. The expanded flower, which is of good size, is of rich golden yellow or roman ochre. Delightfully fragrant. 60 cts. each; 1-yr., 30 cts. each.



Maman Cochet Roses

Hybrid Tea Roses, continued

Mme. Edouard Herriot. The Daily Mail Rose. Strong, vigorous grower of spreading, branching habit. Buds coral-red, shaded with yellow and bright rosy scarlet, passing to shrimp-red. The buds are long, slender and pointed, the color is like sunshine on a copper-red metal. 60 cts. each; 1-yr., 30 cts. each.

Ophelia. This Rose is classed by itself and admired by everyone. Its flowers are held erect on long, stiff stems, are of perfect form, large size, and of a most pleasing, delicate shade of salmon-yellow, shaded with rose. Very floriferous.

Richmond. A well-known crimson-scarlet. Not very double, but beautiful in bud, fragrant and always in bloom. 40 cts. each; 1-yr., 20 cts. each.

Radiance. An ideal bedding variety of remarkably free-flowering habit, of a brilliant carmine-pink, with yellow shading at the base of the petals; extra large. One of the best garden Roses, and should be in every collection.

Sunburst. A superb Rose, of good, vigorous habit; flowers large, buds long, cup-shaped; especially handsome in bud form. Color a rich yellow with orange-yellow center.

Willowmere. This splendid introduction is of a coral-red color, suffused with carmine in the bud state and opens to a large, full, handsome flower of a rich shrimp-pink, shaded yellow in the center. 75 cts. each; 1-yr., 35 cts. each.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. A remarkably floriferous variety of strong, vigorous, but compact growth, the flowers of which are of splendid form, full double, are equally attractive when full blown and in the bud state. In color a distinct Indian yellow, shaded lighter toward the edges.



Baroness Rothschild Rose

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

June's display of Roses would be sadly marred by the absence of the Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

Two-year pot-grown plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.;
1-year pot-grown plants, 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Anna de Diesbach. Bright carmine-pink.

Baroness Rothschild. Very delicate satiny.

Frau Karl Druschki. Pure white.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant scarlet-crimson.

Gloire Lyonnaise. White, tinted yellow.

Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford. Deep rosy pink, shading flesh.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink.

Paul Neyron. Dark rose; one of the largest.

Ulrich Brunner. Bright cherry-red.





Dorothy Perkins Roses

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

Desirable for covering trellises, walls or porches, as they succeed under any circumstances. Perfectly hardy, blooming in clusters most profusely.

Two-year pot-grown plants, 50c. each, \$5 per doz.; 1-year pot-grown plants, 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Climbing American Beauty. This new climbing form of the famous pink Rose so long the American favorite for cutting is as lovely and fragrant and deeply pink as the bush form. The hardy climber blood with which it is crossed gives healthy, perfect foliage and a strong climbing habit of growth; the abundant bloom being in prime before the June show of the bush type.

Tausendschon. A rapid-growing, almost thornless climber, showing the blood of Rambler, Polyantha and Tea parentage. Its innumerable flower clusters make a pretty show through June and July; at first, the soft pink of Clothilde Soupert, and later deepening to a bright carmine-rose.

Crimson Rambler. The famous crimson-clustered climber. Makes shoots 8 to 10 ft. long in a season. Flowers are produced, from ground to tip, in large pyramidal clusters of thirty to forty.

Goldfinch. The ideal yellow Rambler. Flowers are large, semi-double, in full clusters; buds show a rich, lemon-yellow, the opened flowers a trifle lighter.

Dorothy Perkins. One of the grandest Roses yet produced. The double, clear, shell-pink Roses come in clusters in great profusion.

DWARF HYBRID MONTHLY BABY RAMBLER ROSES

This type has been in existence only a few years, but so much were they needed and so admirably do they meet the need, there is no class of Roses today being so widely planted or held so high in general estimation. They are such splendid, hardy, showy, compact bedders, they keep their color so well, and continue in full bloom through such a remarkably long season, there is no end to the uses to which they may be put.

Two-year pot-grown plants, 50c. each, \$5 per doz.; 1-year pot-grown plants, 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Baby Rambler. The original dwarf form of Crimson Rambler. The wonderful persistency of its bloom makes it one of the choicest plants in cultivation for summer bedding; and as an edging to borders of Shrubs, Roses or Perennials, it has no equal.

Baby Tausendschön. Dwarf and bushy growth; flowers large and semi-double, in pretty clusters; a prevailing flesh-pink color, the flower an exact counterpart of the beautiful climbing Rose, Tausendschön.

STANDARD or TREE ROSES

Tree Roses are grafted on a hardy stock 3 to 4 feet from the ground. They make a very desirable form in which to grow Roses, particularly in formal gardens.

Strong, pot-grown, 4- to 5-ft. stems, \$2 each

Baby Rambler. The dwarf, bushy habit of the Baby Rambler and its ever-blooming qualities insure flowers throughout the season. It produces bright red flowers, resembling the highly prized Crimson Rambler.

General Jacqueminot. This famous red Rose is especially good when grown in this form.

Gruss an Teplitz. The rich, velvety, crimson flower of this Rose, combined with its free-flowering qualities, make it a general favorite.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink, with a large, perfect flower. Very fragrant and an excellent cut-flower.

Paul Neyron. A very fragrant, deep-red, June Rose of great merit. It is a rival of the American Beauty in bloom and fragrance.

Persian Yellow. The best hardy yellow Rose. The flowers are a deep yellow, small, but produced in great profusion.

Ulrich Brunner. The large, brilliant, cherry-red flower of this well-known June Rose endear it to many.

Special Discount

On all orders amounting to \$25, a discount of 5 per cent.

On all orders amounting to \$50, a discount of 6 per cent.

On all orders amounting to \$75, a discount of 7 per cent.

On all orders amounting to \$100, a discount of 10 per cent.



Clematis paniculata (see page 26)

HARDY VINES AND CLIMBERS

On the home-grounds vines fill a distinct need. The pergola, the trellis, the fence, unsightly dead tree trunks or banks need covering. Wherever they can run or climb, vines will transform the place and beautify the surroundings to a degree greatly in excess of their cost.

Those in this list can be recommended without hesitation or explanation. They are all good, no uncertain ones included.

POTTED PLANTS. For some years we have been growing many of our vines in pots, and those who have secured them in this form have been greatly pleased.

The roots are not disturbed on being planted out, so that quick returns from a vine are always assured. They can be planted at any time.

THE BEST CLIMBING VINES. For walls and other surfaces the most satisfactory are *Ampelopsis Veitchii*, Euonymus, Trumpet Vines, English Ivies, Decumaria.

RAPID-GROWING VINES. To shut out objectionable views or produce shade the following are very desirable: Dolichos, or Kudzu, Honeysuckles, Chinese Yam and Virginia Creeper.

AMPELOPSIS Veitchii. *Japanese Ivy.* Self-climber.

Very well known and the best of all deciduous vines for clinging to walls of buildings, etc. The rich crimson foliage in the fall is greatly admired. Pot-grown, 50 cts. each; small plants, 25 cts. each.

A. Virginiana (quinquefolia). *Virginia Creeper.* "Five-fingered" leaves. Clings to trees, walls and sandy banks. Very graceful and most desirable for natural effects. Hardy and a fast grower. Pot-grown, 50 cts. each; small plants, 25 cts. each.

ARISTOLOCHIA Siphon. *Dutchman's Pipe.* Dark, broad, rich green leaves. The flowers are shaped much like a pipe. One of the best screening vines. Thrives in heavy soil and smoky localities. Pot-grown, 50 cts. each.

BIGNONIA. *Trumpet Vine.* A glorious display of red and orange trumpet-shaped flowers may be expected from this vine. The best vine for covering old stumps or walls. Strong pot-grown plants, 50 cts. each.

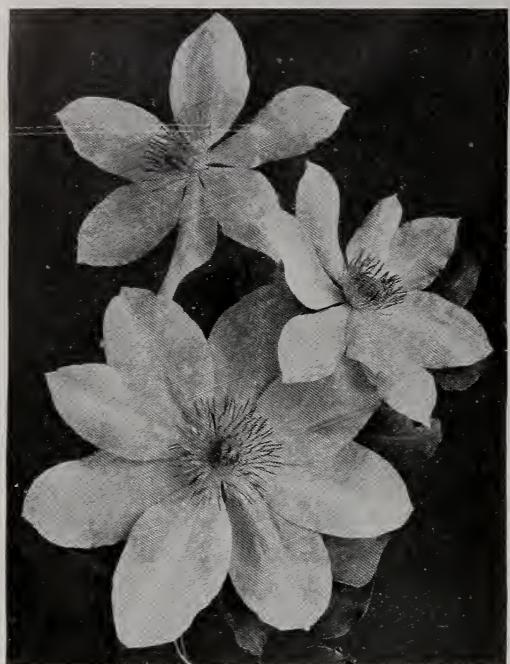
B. grandiflora. *Chinese Trumpet Vine.* The large orange-colored flowers of this vine are sometimes 4 inches across. Self-climber, and not so rampant of growth as the next one mentioned. Pot-grown, 50 cts. each.

B. radicans. *Common Scarlet Trumpet Vine.* It is not uncommon to see humming-birds visiting its flowers. Pot-grown, 50 cts. each.

CELASTRUS scandens. *American Bittersweet.* The scarlet fruit pods are very handsome and showy. Good for covering banks and slopes, when creating natural effects. Pot-grown, 50 cts. each.



Flowers of Bignonia radicans



Flowers of Clematis Jackmani

CLEMATIS. The Clematis is without doubt the most popular vine grown. There is great range in size and color of the flowers and there are some very unique forms. When purchased, cut the vines off close to the ground and let them start over anew and there will be little or no trouble from Clematis stem rot.

C. coccinea. A herbaceous plant bearing scarlet, bell-shaped blossoms. It has very attractive foliage. Pot-grown, 50 cts. each.

C. paniculata. White, Sweet-scented Clematis. A very popular summer-flowering vine. The small, white starry blossoms are borne in profusion in July and August, followed by feathery seed. Pot-grown, 50 cts. each; second size, 25 cts. each.

C. Virginiana. Wild Clematis. A strong, vigorous grower, similar to the preceding. The white flowers are followed by very ornamental feathery white seeds. Pot-grown, 50 cts. each.

LARGE-FLOWERING CLEMATIS

The large-flowered Clematis are very popular. We are selling only potted plants, eliminating to a great degree the danger of failure, which has been a great drawback to growing successfully the field-grown plants.

Duchess of Edinburgh. Beautiful double white.

Gypsy Queen. Dark, lustrous, velvety purple.

Henryi. Grand large single white.

Jackmani. Single purple, the most commonly grown.

Madame Andre. Large, deep wine-red.

President. A rich violet-blue, with a light vein through the center of each petal. Pot-grown, 50 cts. each.

DOLICHOS Japonicus (Pueraria). Japanese Kudzu Vine. The fastest growing vine when established, making 12 and 14 inches a day. The rosy purple, pea-shaped flowers are borne in racemes in August. Pot-grown, 50 cts. each.

EUONYMUS. These are attractive evergreen vines, with small, neat foliage. The plant clings tightly to rough surfaces. These vines can be developed into bush form by a little pruning, and are highly valuable for edging evergreen beds for foliage contrasts.

E. radicans. The small, attractive foliage of this form is well adapted for growing on low walls, the vine clinging tightly. Pot-grown, 25 cts. each.

E. radicans vegetus. Evergreen Bittersweet. So called because of its masses of red berries, hanging to the vines in winter time. A most strikingly pretty decoration on walls or trees. This plant is destined to become exceedingly popular. It will not winter-kill like English ivy, in exposed places; it will thrive in any location. 50 cts., 75 cts., and \$1 each, according to size.

E. radicans variegatus. Variegated-leaved Euonymus. Unusually pretty foliage, variegated white and green. Pot-grown, 25 cts. each.

HEDERA Helix. English Ivy. Very attractive effects are possible with this glossy, green-leaved vine, with its foliage remaining summer and winter. It is suitable for a north wall or where it does not get the continual rays of the sun, or under trees where it is difficult to get the grass to grow. Pot-grown, 2-yr. old plants, 25 cts. each; larger plants, 50 cts. each.



Euonymus radicans

*Hall's Honeysuckle*

LONICERA. *Honeysuckle Vine.* The exquisite fragrance of the Honeysuckle flowers and the pleasing foliage make them great favorites, even though they are so common. They can be adapted to many purposes and positions which accounts largely for their popularity. The trellis, porch, fence, pergola, bank, and many other places can be made attractive with them. Our potted plants will quickly produce results.

L. Halliana. The common, rapid-growing Japanese Honeysuckle. Beautiful light green foliage, and many creamy white, fragrant blossoms all summer. Pot-grown, 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

L. sempervirens. *Red Coral Honeysuckle.* Large, fleshy leaves, and beautiful blossoms about 2 inches long. Red berries follow the flowers. Pot-grown, 50 cts. each.

L. Sinensis. *Chinese Honeysuckle.* Foliage of a reddish green color. Flower buds red, white on the inside. Pot-grown, 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

LYCIUM barbatum. *Matrimony Vine.* Produces a grand display in the fall with its scarlet berries. Excellent for covering banks. Pot-grown, 50 cts. each.

WISTARIA. When well grown and producing a good crop of bloom, the Wistaria is a very beautiful vine. It is especially desirable for trellises, pergolas, and for covering old tree trunks.

W. frutescens. *American Wistaria.* Flowers later than the *W. Sinensis*, and the lilac-purple flowers come in dense racemes; dark green foliage. Pot-grown, 50 cts. each.

W. Sinensis. *Chinese Purple Wistaria.* What can be more beautiful than this lovely vine with its drooping racemes of fragrant, rich blue flowers? Pot-grown, 50 cts. each.

W. Sinensis alba. *Chinese White Wistaria.* A decidedly beautiful, white-flowering variety of the one above. Pot-grown, 50 cts. each.



Special Discount

On all orders amounting to \$25, a discount of 5 per cent; \$50, 6 per cent; \$75, 7 per cent; \$100, 10 per cent.

*Chinese Wistaria*

ORNAMENTAL HEDGES

Hedges were used as division fences. It was cheaper to grow a fence than to build it. Now hedges are grown for their beauty as well as for their usefulness, and the quick-growing, ugly sorts that were used have been discarded for attractive kinds.

Since hedges are coming more into use, there are fewer ugly picket or iron fences being built and one's property is given a much better appearance. A good evergreen hedge is attractive the year round.

EVERGREEN HEDGES

For the best results these plants must be carefully planted in good soil. They must not be allowed to shift for themselves, but one should annually mulch and enrich the surrounding soil. Lack of attention accounts for many failures in growing hedges. Do not attempt to grow an evergreen hedge in a shaded place; it will not succeed.

Prune evergreen hedges in June, to encourage a strong growth during the summer. In late September a slight trimming of the growth, to give the hedge form, will complete the work.

BUXUS sempervirens. *Common Box.* The real, old-fashioned edging for the formal garden. 4 to 5 in., first-grade, \$7.50 per 100; second grade, \$5 per 100.

PICEA excelsa. *Norway Spruce.* The evergreen for producing quick results. Useful as a hedge or windbreak. 2 to 2½ ft., \$50 per 100; 2½ to 3 ft., \$75 per 100.

THUYA occidentalis. *American Arborvitæ.* A very desirable hedge-plant. Compact and useful as a windbreak. The large sizes are so heavy they can be set wider apart than usual, costing less per running foot. 2½ to 3 ft., bushy, \$75 per 100; 3 to 3½ ft., bushy, \$95 per 100.

TSUGA Canadensis. *Hemlock Spruce.* Our native Hemlock Spruce is naturally very graceful and, when grown in hedge form, the effect is beautiful. It will lend itself to any form by judicious pruning. 2 to 2½ ft., \$75 per 100.

Special.—In using evergreens for hedging, place them from 15 inches to 2 feet apart, depending on bushiness.



Hemlock Hedge

DECIDUOUS HEDGES

BERBERIS Thunbergii. *Japanese Barberry.* 3 to 4 ft. Where a good dwarf, bushy hedge is desired, there is no shrub to compare with this. The attractive foliage, which takes on such a bright red fall coloring, and during the winter the scarlet berries, make it very ornamental. 12 to 18 in., \$12 per 100; 18 to 24 in., \$15 per 100.

HIBISCUS Syriacus (Althæa). *Rose of Sharon.* 10 to 12 ft. This grand, fall-flowering shrub is well adapted for hedging. 2 to 3 ft., \$12 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., \$15 per 100.

HYDRANGEA paniculata grandiflora. *Hardy White Hydrangea.* 5 to 6 ft. An excellent hedging plant, of vigorous growth; the immense panicles of pure white flowers in early September give it a pendulous appearance. 2 to 3 ft., \$15 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., \$20 per 100.

LIGUSTRUM ovalifolium. *California Privet.* The king of all hedges, when economy and quick results are taken into consideration. It is economical because of its simple and easy culture. It will grow in the shade almost as well as in full sunshine. To produce the best results we offer the following directions: Place the plants 6 inches apart, two plants to the foot. Set them 2 to 4 inches lower than they grew in the nursery row, or deep enough so they will fork below the surface of the ground, in which case all the branches will root, and in reality you will have a number of plants growing together instead of one. After the hedge is planted, cut back to 4 to 6 inches from the ground; three to four weeks later cut again, leaving about 1 inch new growth on the plants. This method will produce the thick and beautiful hedge so greatly desired. This hedge is perfectly hardy except in extreme northern locations. Strong plants, 1 to 2 ft., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

L. Ibota. *Japanese Privet.* Very valuable where an especially hardy Privet hedge is wanted. Strong, upright growing form. 2 to 3 ft., \$6 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., \$10 per 100.

ROSA rugosa. *Japanese Rose.* One of the most pleasing hedge plants. It has attractive foliage, large red or white flowers, and large scarlet fruits, so that it is always interesting. 18 to 24 in., \$15 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., \$20 per 100.

SPIRÆA Van Houttei. Among the finest flowering hedge plants. The long, pendulous branches, when laden in May, arch gracefully, almost touching the ground. 2 to 3 ft., \$15 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., \$20 per 100.

Special.—Place deciduous plants, from 6 to 15 inches apart, depending on bushiness.

SCREENS

POPULUS fastigiata. *Lombardy Poplar.* The common tall, columnar style of tree frequently seen, and a very rapid grower. Light green, ornamental foliage. 6 to 8 ft., \$25 per 100; 8 to 10 ft., \$50 per 100; 10 to 12 ft., \$60 per 100.



HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

In order that there may be a succession of bloom all the season, some perennials are necessary. They are the easiest cared for of all the flowering plants in the garden. Our selection is the best it is possible to make. We have been collecting and propagating them for years that we might have a really complete list of choice kinds.

The following is Barr's "Absolutely Genuine" list.

All perennials, unless otherwise noted, are 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100

ACHILLEA. *Yarrow.* Achilleas are sturdy-growing plants. "The Pearl" is a first-class cut-flower, and *A. tomentosa* succeeds on rockeries where the ground is rather dry.

A. Ptarmica plena, "The Pearl." Double white tufts in great profusion all summer. 2 to 2½ ft.

A. tomentosa. Masses of yellow flowers. July. 6 in.

ACONITUM. *Monkshood.* The fascinating, blue-flowered spikes of the Monkshood are well suited for a place in the hardy garden.

A. Napellus. *Blue Aconite.* Blue. August and September. 3 to 4 ft.

AGROSTEMMA. A clump of these flowers adds a dash of brilliant color to the border that is not equaled by any other flower.

A. coronaria. *Rose Campion.* Velvety crimson. June and July. 1½ to 2 ft.

ALYSSUM saxatile compactum. Masses of canary yellow. April and May. 9 in.

ANCHUSA Dropmorei. A new perennial of great worth. It has gentian-blue flowers, in long sprays, like the Larkspur. June and July. 3 to 4 ft., 25 cts. each.

ANEMONE. *Windflower.* Flowers resembling a dainty, single rose. The Anemones are second to none for cutting. The Japanese varieties are especially valuable for this purpose, as they bloom late in the fall, when flowers are not plentiful. Plant in the spring for the best results.

A. Japonica alba. Beautiful, single, pure white.

Anemone Japonica, Queen Charlotte. Semi-double, silvery pink.

A. Japonica rubra. Double red.

A. Japonica, Whirlwind. Semi-double, white. All bloom from September to November. 2 to 3 ft.

AQUILEGIA. *Columbine.* Too well known to need much description. The hardy garden is complete without them. *A. vulgaris* is perhaps the freest growing sort.

A. vulgaris. *Common Columbine.* Various colors. April to June. 2 to 3 ft.

ARABIS. *Rock Cress.* A fine rock-plant, covering the ground with flowers in early spring. An improved variety.

A. albida superba. White. April. ½ ft.

ARMERIA maritima splendens. *Thrift.* Pink. Attractive dwarf plant that will succeed in any soil. Bright green foliage, flowers appear in dense heads about 9 inches high. Flowers more or less all summer, very useful in rockery.

ARTEMISIA lactiflora. A beautiful flowering Artemisia. Unlike the varieties offered above, which are grown for their foliage, this comparatively new introduction from China is a most effective flowering plant, with erect stems 3½ to 4½ feet high, clothed with elegantly cut dark green foliage and terminated by panicles of Hawthorn-scented creamy white Spirea-like light and graceful flowers. It is at its best from the latter part of August to the end of September, and is particularly valuable on this account; being unlike any other plant in bloom at that time. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

*Hardy Asters*

ASCLEPIAS tuberosa. *Butterfly Plant.* 1 to 1½ ft. Orange. July and August. Bright orange blossoms of great beauty and lasting quality. Spreading branches make it very effective.

A. rosea. 3 to 4 ft. Stronger-growing plant than the preceding variety. Beautiful pink flowers.

ASTILBE Davidii. 5 to 6 ft. New, from China. Violet-rose. July and August. An attractive perennial, larger, but resembling the Spirea, forced at Easter.

ASTER. *Michælmas Daisy.* The Michælmas Daisies are indispensable, because they bloom when the frosts have killed most of the other flowers. They are an American product of which we are proud. Do not mistake these for the China Asters which are grown from seed and which are not hardy. They are strong growers and bear a profusion of bloom.

A. alpina. *Early Dwarf Aster.* 6 to 9 in. Light blue. May and June.

A. amethystinus. 2½ to 3 ft. Clear blue. September and October.

A. lævis. 2½ to 3 ft. Lavender. September and October.

A. Novæ-Angliæ. *New England Aster.* 3½ to 4 ft. Erect growth. Purple. September and October.

A. Novæ-Angliæ rosea. 3½ to 4 ft. Rosy pink. September and October.

A. Novæ-Angliæ, "Edna Mercia." 1½ to 2 ft. Deep rose. September and October.

A. Novæ-Angliæ, "St. Brigid." 3 to 3½ ft. White, tinted lilac. August to October.

A. Novi-Belgii, "Robert Parker." 3½ to 4 ft. Pale heliotrope. September and October.

BAPTISIA australis. *False Indigo.* 2 to 3 ft. Blooms in May and June. Blue. The attractive, blue pea-shaped flowers are borne in short spikes. Will stand partial shade.

BELLIS. *English Daisy.* Excellent plants for edging beds of late spring and early summer flowering plants.

B. perennis. *English Daisy.* 6 in. Various colors. April to July.

BOCCONIA. *Plume Poppy.* A unique plant, well adapted for shrubbery beds or to plant where a bold group is wanted.

B. cordata. 6 to 8 ft. White. July. Flowers in loose plumes, followed by buff seeds.

BOLTONIA. *Starwort.* Resembles the Asters. Excellent for massing.

B. glastifolia asteroides. 5 to 6 ft. White. August and September.

B. latisquama. 5 to 6 ft. Pink. August and September.

CAMPANULA. *Bellflower.* A hardy garden is incomplete without a collection of these charming perennials. The tall ones are excellent for cut-flowers.

C. Medium calycanthema alba. *Cup-and-Saucer or Canterbury Bell.* 1½ to 2 ft. Biennial. White. June and July.

C. Medium calycanthema cœrulea. 1½ to 2 ft. Blue. June and July.

*Campanula Medium*

Campanula Medium calycantha rosea. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. Rose. June and July.

C. pyramidalis. *Chimney Bellflower.* 4 to 5 ft. Blue. August and September.

C. rotundifolia. *Scotch Harebell.* 9 in. to 1 ft. Clear blue. June to September.

CENTAUREA. *Perennial Cornflower.* A garden would be incomplete without a group of this attractive perennial. Good foliage; large flowers.

C. macrocephala. 2 ft. Large yellow, globular heads. July.

C. montana. *Perennial Cornflower.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. Blue. June to September.

Hardy Chrysanthemums

Do not confound these with the large-flowered varieties you buy in the florists' shops. These are hardy ones for the border where they will bloom until very severe frosts have finally killed them. The ordinary frosts do not injure them at all. They can be grown in pots as well, making excellent late fall house-plants.

Our collection consists of many varieties, of every conceivable form and shade of color, and obtained at great expense from every possible source, so that we have every reason to believe that we have the finest collection in the country.

We cannot recommend them too highly, as they are indispensable where cut-flowers are wanted in the late fall.

Among the foremost may be mentioned:

Julia Lagravere. Large, deep velvety maroon.

Souer Melanie. Pure white, large.

Golden Mlle. Martha. Small golden yellow.



Shasta Daisy

A. Neilson. New silvery pink. Fine.

Globe d'Or. Dwarf lemon yellow.

Strathmeath. Large, clear pink.

Fremy. Large, terra-cotta. Crepe petals.

Autumn Queen. Large rosy-pink.

Brown Bessie. Old-fashioned, brown button.

Palmyra. Large, clear pink.

Mensa. Extra large, bronze.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, "Shasta Daisy." $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. A Burbank production of merit. Large, white. June to September.

CONVALLARIA. *Lily-of-the-Valley.* The best plant to grow in the shaded spot, and well known to all.

C. majalis. 6 in. White bells. April and May. Clumps, 25 cts. each; pips, \$5 per 100.

COREOPSIS. The most common perennial and highly prized. The yellow, cosmos-like blossoms come in profusion all summer.

C. lanceolata grandiflora. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. Yellow. June to September.

DIANTHUS. *Scotch Pink* and *Sweet William*. Highly prized old-fashioned garden plants that are indispensable in the border.

D. barbatus. *Sweet William.* 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Various colors. May to July.

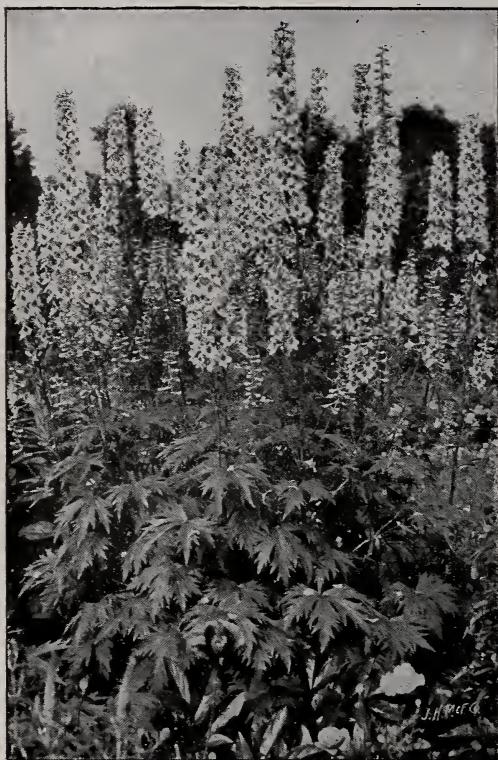
D. plumarius diadematis. *Scotch Pinks.* 9 in. Semi-double, clove-fragrant flowers in all colors. May and June.

DICENTRA. *Bleeding Heart.* An attractive, early spring flower, that is most useful for cutting.

D. spectabilis. *Dutchman's Breeches.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. Pink. April to June.



Centaurea montana



Delphiniums

DELPHINIUM. *Larkspur.* One of the finest sights of modern gardens is a good collection of blooming Larkspurs. The tall, rich, showy flowers have been in hardy gardens for years. Good for cutting. We have some excellent strains.

D. Chinense. *Chinese Larkspur.* 1½ to 2 ft. Free-flowering. Dwarf. Blue. June to August.

D. elatum. *(Gold Medal Hybrids.)* Improved strains of English Larkspur.

D. formosum. 3 ft. Indigo. A favorite shade. June to August.

D. Belladonna. The freest and most continuous bloomer of all; clear turquoise-blue. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

DICTAMNUS. *Gas Plant.* A tall, fine, old-time perennial, forming dense clumps of dark green, glossy foliage and splendid flowers, which exhale a gas that may be ignited.

D. Fraxinella. 1 to 2 ft. Red. May to July. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

D. Fraxinella alba. White flowers, otherwise same as above. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

DIGITALIS. *Foxglove.* Partial to a cool, somewhat shaded position. Attractive old garden favorites that are very useful in the perennial border. Flowers in showy spikes. Mixed colors.

DORONICUM. *Leopard's Bane.* Large yellow daisy-like blossoms in early spring. Fine for cutting, each flower lasting an unusual length of time. The flower stems rise direct from the ground leaves.

D. plantagineum excelsum. 2 to 2½ ft. Yellow. April to June.

ECHINACEA. *Coneflower.* An odd flower, individual blooms, persisting for weeks in good condition. A group in a setting of other good foliage plants is very striking.

E. purpurea. 2 to 3 ft. A very unusual and attractive shade of purple; cone center of rich old-gold. July to October.

EUPATORIUM. *Hardy Ageratum.* Blooms in September and has a very attractive and showy head of flowers.

E. ageratoides. *Thoroughwort.* 3 ft. White. September.

E. coelestinum. *Hardy Ageratum.* 1½ to 2 ft. Very showy. Blue. September and October.

EUPHORBIA. *Spurge.* A very good rockery plant or for the herbaceous border. Good for cutting.

E. corollata. 1½ ft. White. June to August.

FUNKIA. *August or Plantain Lily.* The Day Lilies are very odd, both in flowers and foliage, and thrive well in damp and partially shaded places, but they will succeed in almost any locality.

F. cœrulea. 1½ ft. Neat foliage. Blue. July and August.

F. Fortunei. 1 ft. Pale lilac. July and August.

F. subcordata grandiflora. 1½ to 2 ft. Large leaves and very large white flowers. A famous door-yard plant. August and September.

F. undulata variegata. Excellent for edging. Brightly variegated narrow leaves. Blue flowers.

GAILLARDIA. *Blanket Flower.* No plant in the hardy flower-garden gives more satisfaction than the Gaillardia. It flowers in great profusion nearly all summer long. The long, dry spells affect it very little. Cut-and-Come-Again is a good description of this plant.

G. grandiflora compacta. 1½ ft. Crimson and yellow. Curiously striped "daisies." July to September.



Funkia subcordata

GERANIUM. *Stork's Bill.* A low-growing, profuse-blooming attractive plant. It has good foliage which sets off the unusual color of the flowers.

G. sanguineum. 1 to 1½ ft. Deep rose. June to September.

GYPSOPHILA. *Baby's Breath.* Loose, feathery white flowers highly suitable for bouquet purposes. Fine for mixing with sweet peas.

G. paniculata. 2 to 3 ft. Grows in loose masses of foliage and flowers. Indispensable where a "grow-as-it-will" plant is in keeping. White. July and August.

G. paniculata fl.-pl. Double-flowered form of the above. 25 cts. each.

HELLEBORUS. *Christmas Rose.* Much has been written about this attractive plant and to succeed with it is to "acquire merit."

H. niger. 6 to 9 in. White. March and April. Strong plants, 50 cts. each.

HELENIUM. *Sneezewort.* Where a large mass of bloom is required, the Heleniums are excellent subjects, especially *H. grandicephalum striatum*, as it gives a solid blaze of color, and forms huge heads of small "daisies" on sturdy stalks, completely hiding the foliage.

H. grandicephalum striatum. 3 to 4 ft. Brown and yellow. August.

H. Riverton Beauty. 3 to 4 ft. A new and improved sort. Yellow. August. 25 cts. each.

HELIANTHUS. *Perennial Sunflower.* The perennial Sunflowers, without exception, are good for cut-flowers. They have not the large, coarse heads of the common, annual Sunflower. All the double Sunflowers resemble yellow dahlias.

H. decapetalus, Soleil d'Or. 3 ft. Double yellow. July and August.

H. decapetalus multiflorus maximus. 5 to 6 ft. Double yellow. August and September.

H. Maximiliani. 6 ft. Excellent for fall decorations. Long sprays studded with flowers. Single yellow. September and October.

H. orgyalis. 6 to 8 ft. The curious narrow leaves which thickly clothe long stems give a singular and very graceful effect. Neat yellow single flowers in profusion. September and October.

HELIOPSIS. *Ox-Eye.* Heliopsis is much like the perennial sunflower. It blooms for a long period in midsummer when flowers are scarce. Good for cutting.

H. Pitcheriana. 3 to 4 ft. Orange. June to August.

H. scabra major. 3 to 4 ft. New and choice. Orange. June to August.

HEMEROCALLIS. *Day Lily.* The Hemerocallis, or bronze and yellow Day Lilies, are among the most popular of hardy plants, and, if all the kinds are planted, will give a succession of bloom all summer long. The long stems elevate the showy flowers well above the foliage. All are robust growers and satisfactory in every way. Do not confuse with Funkia.

H. flava. *Lemon Day Lily* 1½ to 2 ft. A lovely flower, nicely formed and fragrant. Yellow. June.

H. fulva. *Tawny Day Lily.* 3 to 4 ft. A sturdy kind. Bronze. July.

H. fulva fl.-pl., Kwando. 3 to 3½ ft. Bronze. Double. July and August.

H. Thunbergii. 1½ to 2 ft. Narrow leaves. Later than all to flower. Yellow. July.



Double Hollyhocks

HEUCHERA. *Alum Root.* Dainty little plants with the loveliest coral-like flowers imaginable, borne in delicate sprays. Very free flowering. Use in the rock-garden or semi-shaded spots anywhere. Nice foliage.

H. sanguinea. *Coral Bells.* 1 ft. Bright coral-red. May to July.

H. sanguinea maxima. 1 to 2 ft. Bright coral-red, large flowers. June and July.

HIBISCUS. *Mallow.* The Hibiscus is best adapted for planting in a damp place, along streams, or in positions where a large, showy plant is required.

H., Pink Marvels. Soft shades of pink.
H., White Marvels. White and very pale-tinted kinds.

H., Red Marvels. Vivid shades of red.
Any of the above, 2-year roots, 50c. each, \$4 per doz.

HOLLYHOCK. The stately Hollyhock is increasing in popularity, although it is, perhaps, one of the oldest of garden plants. The Allegheny Strain has prettily fringed edges. It was in great demand when introduced a few years ago, and the supply was quickly exhausted; but we now have a good supply. All kinds flower from June to August and grow 6 to 8 feet.

H., Double. Rosette flowers in white, pink, red, maroon and yellow.

H., Allegheny. Beautiful flowers in all colors—not separate.

IBERIS sempervirens superba. *Hardy Candytuft.* 6 to 9 in. An improved form. White. April and May. One of the best for bordering or rock-garden use.

INULA Britannica. *Elecampane.* 1½ to 2 ft. Yellow. July to September. Uncommon garden plant, good for cutting.



German Iris

IRIS (Flag or Fleur-de-Lis)

This flower has justly been called the "Poor Man's Orchid." It is extremely beautiful and can be grown with great ease. No garden is complete without some, and to acquire the Iris habit is to assume a hobby that can be ridden to the heart's content.

There are several main groups as well as additional species, each having distinctive merits, all combining to make a superb family of hardy plants unsurpassed by any other.

Iris Germanica (German Iris)

This group of Irises cannot be too highly recommended. In May they are loaded down with their exquisite blooms. They will grow anywhere, but are not indifferent to good treatment, and the seeker after blossoms will be well repaid in using them.

We have an attractive collection of tested varieties ready to give very pleasing results. Here are a few of the best. In describing the varieties, S. indicates standard or upright petals, F. fall or drooping petals.

Aurea. Rich chrome-yellow. A very fine Iris.

Alex. von Humboldt. S. light blue; F., dark purple. An Iris of beautiful appearance.

Bacchus. A white Iris, with a delicate lavender edging to the petals.

Celeste. Delicate, light lavender-blue.

Cœlestine. Soft, pleasing lavender shade.

Iris Germanica, continued

Joseph. Very fine, rich purple.

Lady Alice. S., lavender; F., purple.

Lady Francis. Pale blue with a faint tint of lavender. Petals delicate like gauzy silk. Large flower.

Lady Stumpp. Lavender petals in center, F., dark blue.

L'Interessante. S., white, tinted pale blue; F., dark purple, edging white.

Lilaceous. S., lavender; F., dark purple with pronounced veining.

Mme. Cornelia. S., buff; F., lilac, tinted rose.

Marie. S., lavender; F., lavender, shading to blue.

Purpureascens. S., buff; F., very dark purple. Quite distinct.

Parisensis. Good, rich purple, penciled with white at base of petals.

Purpurea. Rich, royal purple. A splendid Iris.

Rosamond. S., lavender; F., tinged pink.

Silver King. A superb white Iris, with a faint blue tinge, noticeable on close inspection. Fragrant and indispensable in a collection.

Stenophylla. S., blue; F., darker blue. Good.

Iris Laevigata (Kaempferi)

Japanese Iris

Flower in July after the German Irises have long finished their bloom. They prefer moist situations, where they will develop flowers of great size and wonderful colors.

Our stock of these attractive July-flowering Irises is the equal of any to be had.

It is useless to list them by their original Japanese names, the very spelling of which is an ordeal.

Let us know what special colors you desire. If you have no preference, allow us to make up a good group for you. Early, midseason, and late varieties. You will be well pleased in any event.

Additional Kinds

IRIS pallida Dalmatica. An excellent Iris for cutting. S., fine, soft lavender; F., deeper lavender. Flower large and graceful.

I. pallida, "Queen of May." A lovely, soft pink, tinted with a touch of lilac.

I. pseudo-Acorus. Excellent for water courses. Grows luxuriantly, has excellent foliage and bears medium-sized, bright yellow blossoms.

I. pumila, "Penelope." An attractive dwarf Iris. S., good, rich blue; F., darker.

I. Sibirica. Siberian Iris. Just the Iris for moist situations, as are the varieties below. Foliage narrow; flowers, though small, come in abundance. Flowers rich blue.

I. Sibirica orientalis. Rich, reddish purple blossoms. A splendid Iris.

I. Sibirica orientalis, "Snow Queen." Most enchanting, pure white. Group with either of the two mentioned above.

LAVANDULA. Lavender. The Lavender bears those familiar fragrant spikes of flowers, so useful for the linen closet. Gray, evergreen foliage.

L. vera. English Sweet Lavender. 2 to 3 ft. Lavender. July and August.

LIATRIS. Blazing Star. Words can hardly describe the effect these unique purple-flowered plants have upon one the first time they are seen. They suggest sky-rockets.

L. pycnostachya. 4 ft. Purple. July and August.

Lilium (Lily)

Swaying their graceful heads in midsummer, filling the air with fragrance and producing wonderful effects, the charming American and Japanese Lilies fill a distinct place in the hardy garden of today.

We predict they will be far more popular in a few years, when they become better known, although thousands are now planted every year.

In solid beds the effect is gorgeous. They occupy small space and thrive in a semi-shaded situation. Among shrubs or rhododendrons, they raise their heads above the other plants and flower in all their glory.

Lilies should have a good, well-drained soil. Do not use fresh tank manure; it should be well-rotted and liberally mixed with sand and leaf soil. It is a good plan to surround each bulb with sand when planting.

L. auratum. *Gold-banded Lily of Japan.* Pure white with gold band. Huge flowers. 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz., \$15 per 100.

L. candidum. *Madonna Lily.* The fine old Annunciation Lily with tall stems of fragrant, pure white. Tall. Very hardy and lasting. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$10 per 100.

L. Canadense. *Wild Meadow Lily.* Orange-yellow. Small, but attractive. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

L. elegans. Erect, cup-shaped flowers of various colors. Dwarf. Plant at front. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$10 per 100.

L. speciosum album. *White Japanese Lily.* All the Speciosums are lovely, the flowers on branching stems, gracefully suspended. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

L. speciosum Melpomene. Bright, rich red. 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz., \$15 per 100.

L. speciosum roseum. Fragrant rose-colored Lily. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

L. superbum. *Turk's Cap Lily.* Tall. A much-admired native. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100.

L. tenuifolium. *Coral Lily.* Narrow leaves. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$10 per 100.

L. tigrinum splendens. *Improved Tiger Lily.* Tall. The flowers are picturesque and showy. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$10 per 100.

All Perennials, except where otherwise noted, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100

LINUM perenne. *Blue Flax Plant.* 1½ to 2 ft. A graceful little plant bearing a profusion of dainty flowers of the loveliest porcelain-blue. June.

LOBELIA cardinalis. *Cardinal Flower.* 1½ ft. Most brilliant of all flowers. Might be termed "Hardy Scarlet Sage." Loves moisture. Bright scarlet spikes. August.

LUPINUS. *Lupine.* These are popular because of their bright display of color. Give fine effect massed in the border.

L. polphyllus. *Purple Lupine.* 2 to 3 ft. Very bold growth. Purple. May and June.

LYCHNIS. This genus includes such old friends as the Mullein Pink, Ragged Robin, Maltese Cross, Scarlet Lightning, Flower of Jove and others. All showy, reliable garden plants.

L. Chalcedonica. *Scarlet Lightning.* 3 to 3½ ft. A mass of it is a wonderful sight. Vivid scarlet. July.

L. diurna rubra fl.-pl. 1 ft. Quite different from the foregoing. Double rosy red. June and July.

L. Flos-cuculi. *Ragged Robin.* 1 to 1½ ft. Very showy in masses. Pink. June.

L. Viscaria splendens. *Catchfly.* 1 to 1½ ft. Red. July.

LYSIMACHIA clethroides. *Gooseneck.* 2 to 3 ft. Curiously curved white flower-spikes that are borne from July to September. An excellent cut-flower. Is a vigorous grower and attractive in masses. Flowers last well.

LYTHRUM. *Loosestrife.* Does best when grown in moist situations, but succeeds in drier places. *Lythrum Salicaria* is best known, but the following is an improvement:

L. Salicaria roseum superbum. 4 to 5 ft. Rose. July and August.

MONARDA. *Bergamot, Oswego Tea or Bee-Balm.* A real old-fashioned favorite. We list the best only.

M. didyma splendens. 2 to 3 ft. Bears curious-looking ragged flower heads. Scarlet. July and August.

MYOSOTIS palustris semperflorens. *Forget-me-not.* 6 in. Likes moisture. Blue. April to July.



Lilium speciosum



Peonies growing in our Nurseries. "The Queen of Spring Flowers"

PEONY

Our stock of Peonies is a very good one; in fact, we do not know of any that is superior. We have tested out many varieties and those which we list are, we believe, the very best varieties that it is possible to procure.

Our varieties are first in quality, the roots are good and speedy results may be had from them. Get freshly dug roots, like these of ours, in preference to the dry roots so frequently sold to the public. A shriveled tuber is bound to be devitalized to a certain degree.

Peonies will thrive in any good garden soil. They should be planted with care, covering the crown with about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches of soil. Give an abundance of water during their growing season.

P. Moutan Banksii. *Tree Peony.* These Peonies make woody stems that lengthen each year and eventually become bushes. Ours are strong, healthy plants. The flowers are distinct from those of the herbaceous type, and vary in colors. Bloom in May. \$1.50 each.

P. officinalis fl.-pl. *Old-fashioned Early Peony.* Very full double crimson flowers. Early May. 25 cts.

P. officinalis rosea. Flesh-colored variety of the above. 25 cts.

Named Peonies

Achille. Calot 1855. Light, flesh-colored pink, changing to bluish-white, fine large blooms, profuse bloomer, strong grower, early. 1-yr., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 2-yr., 75 cts. each, \$7 per doz.

Albatre. Crousse 1885. White, lightly shaded ivory, carmine lines at the center, extra. 1-yr., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.; 2-yr., \$2 each, \$20 per doz.

Albert Crousse. Crousse 1893. Immense convex, rose-shaped flowers, fresh salmon-pink, one of the most striking. 1-yr., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; 2-yr., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

Alexandre Dumas. Guerin 1862. Lively brilliant pink, interspersed with white, salmon and chamois. Very pretty and one of the earliest of the Chinensis sorts to bloom. 1-yr., 30 cts. each, \$2.40 per doz.; 2-yr., 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Atrosanguinea. Calot 1858. Brilliant carmine. 1-yr., 30 cts. each, \$2.40 per doz.; 2-yr., 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Baron J. Rothschild. Guerin 1850. Outside petals rose, center salmon, fragrant. 1-yr., 35 cts. each, \$2.80 per doz.; 2-yr., 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Bernard de Palissy. Crousse 1879. Fleshy white with glossy reflex. 1-yr., 35 cts. each, \$2.80 per doz.; 2-yr., 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Buyckii. Guerin 1840. Fleshy rose with salmon-pink center, silvery reflex, stiff habit. 1-yr., 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 2-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Cameron. Crousse 1879. Very large imbricated blooms, deep purplish red and wall-flower colored, shaded with velvety hues. Late. 1-yr., \$1 each, \$8 per doz.; 2-yr., \$2 each, \$16 per doz.

Canari. Creamy white tinted yellow. 1-yr., 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 2-yr., 35 cts. each, \$2.80 per doz.

Candidissima. Calot 1856. Creamy white, with clear sulphur-yellow center slightly tinted with flesh. Medium grower, 6-inch bloom, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet stem, very delicate, chaste and fine. Midseason. 1-yr., 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 2-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Caroline Allain. Guerin 1855. Guard petals clear rose, center flesh and salmon. 1-yr., 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 2-yr., 35 cts. each, \$2.80 per doz.

Comtesse de Montalivet. Pale rose. 1-yr., 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 2-yr., 35 cts. each, \$2.80 per doz.

Named Peonies, continued

Couronne d'Or. Calot 1873. Immense, very full imbricated ball-shaped bloom; color snowy white with yellowish reflex with light carmine edges on a few center petals. 1-yr., 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 2-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Duchesse de Nemours. Calot 1856. Very fine cup-shaped bloom; sulphur-white with greenish reflex, fading to pure white. Pretty in bud. 1-yr., 40 cts. each, \$3.20 per doz.; 2-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Duc de Wellington. Calot 1859. Very large, well-formed sulphur-white bloom; habit ideal; stems very firm and long; strong grower; very fragrant. 1-yr., 40 cts. each, \$3.20 per doz.; 2-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Edouard Andre. Mechlin 1874. Large, globular bloom; deep crimson-red shaded black, with metallic luster on the reflex of the petals, a magnificent striking color; strong grower. Midseason. 1-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.; 2-yr., \$1 each, \$8 per doz.

Edulis superba. Lemon 1824. Pink, slightly violaceous, intermixed with narrow whitish petals. Early. 1-yr., 30 cts. each, \$2.40 per doz.; 2-yr., 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Etendard du Grand Homme. Miellez 1855. Violet-amaranth; splendid shape; fine habit; good bloomer. 1-yr., 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 2-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Etienne Mechlin. Mechlin 1880. Large blooms in clusters; bright cerise; brilliant; very showy. Late midseason. 1-yr., \$1 each, \$8 per doz.; 2-yr., \$1.50 each, \$12 per doz.

L'Elegante. Pale rose. Strong grower. Prolific. 1-yr., 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; 2-yr., 35 cts. each, \$2.80 per doz.

Eugene Verdier. Calot 1864. Salmon-pink, changing to clear pink, nearly white; very fine plant. Midseason. 1-yr., \$1.50 each, \$12 per doz.; 2-yr., \$2 each, \$16 per doz.

Felix Crousse. Crousse 1881. Large full ball-shaped bloom; brilliant red with ruby-flamed center; exceptionally bright, effective and desirable. Late midseason. 1-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.; 2-yr., \$1 each, \$8 per doz.

Festiva maxima. Miellez 1851. Enormous, very full shell-formed bloom; color snow-white shading to delicate creamy white at base of petals, with an occasional clear purple spot on edges of center petals; very fragrant. Early. 1-yr., 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 2-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Gloire de Chas. Gombault. Gombault 1866. Large bloom, full deep fleshy pink collar, center petals clear fleshy salmon color shaded apricot, tuft of broad petals, pink striated with carmine; multicolor variety; color of a great freshness. Late midseason. 1-yr., \$1 each, \$8 per doz.; 2-yr., \$1.50 each, \$12 per doz.

Gloire de Chenonceaux. Mechlin 1880. Large, very full satin pink flowers; lightly shaded with white. Excellent habit. Late bloomer. 1-yr., 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 2-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Golden Harvest. Rosenfield. Soft pink guard, clear yellow collar, with a tuft of creamy blush petals tipped red in the center, similar to Jeanne d'Arc. Medium early. 1-yr., 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 2-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Grandiflora carnea plena. Lemon 1824. Clear flesh-pink shaded clear lilac; free bloomer, good keeper and shipper; fine bud. Very early. 1-yr., 30 cts. each, \$2.40 per doz.; 2-yr., 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.



Paeony Festiva maxima

Grandiflora superba. Bright rose. 1-yr., 30 cts. each, \$2.40 per doz.; 2-yr., 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Humei. Anderson 1810. Immense bloom, carmine pink, very late. 1-yr., 35 cts. each, \$2.80 per doz.; 2-yr., 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

James Blanc. Crousse 1883. Medium bloom, bright China pink, with brilliant salmon reflex; irregular petalage; dwarf habit. Midseason. 1-yr., 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 2-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Lady Beresford. Large flowers of a soft blushing pink shade, delicate and beautiful, fine habit, strong grower. 1-yr., \$1 each, \$8 per doz.; 2-yr., \$1.50 each, \$12 per doz.

Lady Dartmouth. Eng. Hort. 1850. Beautiful pure white, very large, rose-scented. 1-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.; 2-yr., \$1 each, \$8 per doz.

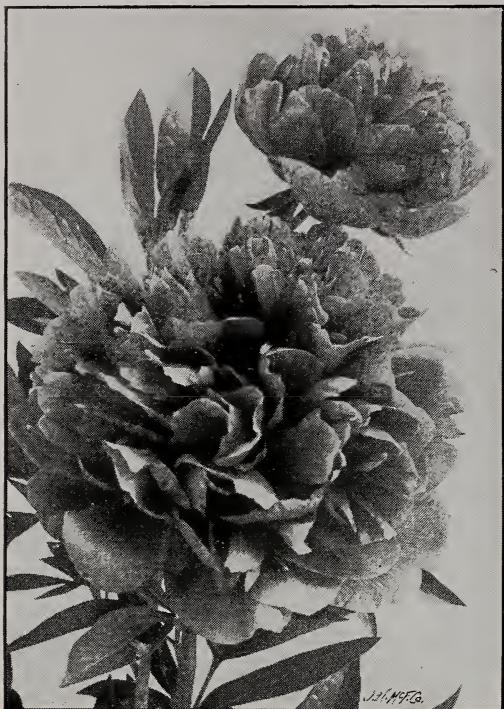
Lady Leonora Bramwell (Dr. Bretonneau). Silvery rose, solid color, large guard, rosette shape. Fragrant and good keeper. 1-yr., 40 cts. each, \$3.20 per doz.; 2-yr., 75c. each, \$6 per doz.

La Coquette. Guerin 1861. Medium-sized bloom, good grower; color bright rose with creamy flesh and pink center. Late midseason. 1-yr., 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 2-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

La Tulipe. Calot 1872. Very large, full shell-formed bloom. Delicate rose, fading to creamy white; center petals tipped with carmine; outside of guard petals striped with carmine. Late. 1-yr., 40 cts. each, \$3.20 per doz.; 2-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Mme. Bucquet. Dessert 1888. Very pretty, perfectly formed bloom; color darkest velvety amaranth, almost black. Magnificent variety. 1-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.; 2-yr., \$1 each, \$8 per doz.

Mme. Calot. Miellez 1856. Pinkish white tinted with flesh color. Extra fine variety; one of the very best. Midseason. 1-yr., 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 2-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

*Paeonia rubra superba***Named Peonies, continued**

Mme. Crousse. Calot 1866. Very large, full, well-made flower; color snow-white, center petals edged with bright carmine. One of the finest. Midseason. 1-yr., 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 2-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Mme. Coste. Calot 1873. Tender rose, tinted glossy white, tufted center. Very chaste variety. Midseason. 1-yr., 30 cts. each, \$2.60 per doz.; 2-yr., 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Mme. de Vatry. Guerin 1863. Very large, finely formed bloom, guards clear flesh, center sulphur-white with carmine stripes; dwarf habits. Late midseason. 1-yr., 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 2-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Mme. de Verneville. Crousse 1885. Compact, full imbricated blooms; very broad guards sulphur-white, center delicate rosy white with an accidental touch of carmine. 1-yr., 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 2-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Mme. Ducel. Mechlin 1880. Perfectly formed globular bloom, dwarf, vigorous habit; very free; color bright silvery pink, tinted and marked with salmon and silvery reflex. Midseason. 1-yr., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 2-yr., 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Mme. Emile Lemoine. Lemoine 1899. Very large, full-imbricated bloom, with prominent central tuft; strong, erect stem; color tender pinkish white with delicate flesh center. Late midseason. 1-yr., \$2.50 each, \$20 per doz.; 2-yr., \$3 each, \$24 per doz.

[Named Peonies, continued]

Mme. Chaumey. Satiny pink, large flower. 1-yr., 35 cts. each, \$2.80 per doz.; 2-yr., 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Marie Lemoine. Calot 1869. Enormous sulphur-white bloom shaded with pink and chamois; strong stems of medium height. Magnificent variety. Very late bloomer. 1-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.; 2-yr., \$1 each, \$8 per doz.

M. Jules Elie. Crousse 1888. Immense globular, very full, imbricated flower of very strong long stems; petalage broad and overlapping, forming the most perfect Peony in existence; color, the finest glossy flesh-pink shading to deeper rose at the base, the entire bloom covered with a silvery reflex. Midseason. 1-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.; 2-yr., \$1 each, \$8 per doz.

M. Gilbrain. Crousse 1875. Flat, imbricated flower, lilaceous red amaranth with glossy reflex. 1-yr., 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 2-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Mont Blanc. Lemoine 1899. White with creamy center; fine full flowers; plant of dwarf habit. 1-yr., \$1 each, \$8 per doz.; 2-yr., \$2 each, \$15 per doz.

President Roosevelt. Scarlet. Very fine and striking color. 1-yr., 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 2-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Princess Beatrice. Kelway 1886. Pink guard petals, a few salmon-yellow petals with a large rose tuft in the center. A very distinct and handsome variety. Free bloomer. 1-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.; 2-yr., \$1 each, \$8 per doz.

Queen Victoria. Eng. Hort. 1830. Large, full compact bloom, with fine broad guard petals; opens flesh-white, center petals tipped with red blotches. Early midseason. 1-yr., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 2-yr., 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Rubra Superba. Richardson 1871. Very large and full, dark velvety crimson, the best late dark crimson. 1-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.; 2-yr., \$1 each, \$8 per doz.

Souv. de L'Exposition Universelle. Calot 1867. Fine full blooms, color clear cherry with silvery reflex; very fresh rare shade. Late midseason. 1-yr., 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 2-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Solfatare. Calot. 1861. Large, compact, sulphur-white, crown type, with milk-white guard petals; some blooms are typical bombs when they first develop. Midseason. 1-yr., 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 2-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Triomphe de L'Exposition de Lille. Calot 1865. Medium size bloom; soft flesh-pink with white reflex; very fresh coloring; compact, erect habit. Late. 1-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.; 2-yr., \$1 each, \$8 per doz.

Wilhelmina. Fine soft rose, extra large. 1-yr., 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 2-yr., 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

MIXED VARIETIES, SEPARATE COLORS

2-year plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100. Six plants of one kind at the dozen rate.

Good landscape development must be as carefully and thoughtfully prepared as were the architect's plans of the house. We prepare such plans. We bring to this work a thorough knowledge of the trees, shrubs, and other plants used in such work, gained through twenty-three years of experience.

PAPAVER. *Poppy.* The Oriental Poppy with its rich crimson flowers is one of the most gorgeous of our hardy perennials. The Iceland Poppies deserve praise for their attractive flowers, which come in great profusion.

P. nudicaule. *Iceland Poppy.* 6 in. to 1 ft. Yellow or white. May to July.

P. orientale. *Oriental Poppy.* 2 to 2½ ft. Huge scarlet flowers. June.

P. orientale, Livermore. 2 to 2½ ft. Bloodred. June.

P. orientale, Royal Scarlet. 2 to 2½ ft. Intense scarlet. June.

PENTSTEMON. *Beard Tongue.* These are unusual flowers that have not been given justice. They are very attractive in masses or in the border.

P. barbatus coccineus. 3 to 4 ft. Long, narrow, tubular flowers, clothing long slender stems. Brilliant scarlet. June to August.

P. Digitalis. 3 to 3½ ft. Quite different from the preceding. Resembles the Phlox. White. June and July.

HARDY GARDEN PHLOX

Phlox Decussata

For all-round reliability the Phlox is not outdone by any other hardy perennial.

There are varieties of the most vivid crimson, the clearest and softest shades of pink, clear mauves and purples, and snowy white. The colors are apt to deteriorate as the plants become old, but new plants should be set in to take the place of the old.

Under this general head come the Mountain Pinks of early spring, and *P. divaricata*, the blue or pale lilac Phlox, so useful for massing.

Aurora Borealis. Rich orange-crimson.

Bridesmaid. White, bright crimson center.



Perennial Phlox

Carren d'Ache. Rosy carmine, white eye.

Champs Elysees. Rich, dark reddish-purple, fades to purple and white.

Coquelicot. Fine pure scarlet.

Eugene Danzanvilliers. Lilac, shading to white, white center.

Gen. Chanzy. Fiery orange, deep carmine center.

Independence. Large pure white.

La Vague. Clear pink, vermillion center.

L'Esperance. Clear lilac, large white center, beautifully shaded.

L'Evenement. Delicate pink, tinted salmon, crimson eye.

Lothair. Brilliant salmon, cardinal eye.

Mme. P. Langier. Bright red, dark eye.

Moliere. Salmon-tinted rose, carmine eye.

Pantheon. Brilliant carmine-rose.

Prof. Schliemann. Bright lilac-rose, crimson center.

Queen. Good pure white.

Richard Wallace. White, violet-carmine center.

Wm. Robinson. Tall, brilliant salmon-pink.

PHYSOSTEGIA. *Obedient Plant.* The long-flowering spikes of this fine plant are fine for cutting purposes.

P. Virginica. 2½ to 3½ ft. Bright pink and white. August.

PLATYCODON. *Japanese Bellflower.* These are very attractive flowers, useful for cutting. They have a very long flowering season, lasting from June to October. The prevailing color is blue. When in bud, the flowers look little like balloons. A very satisfactory perennial. Dark green foliage.

P. Mariesi. 1½ ft. Dwarf. Blue. June to October.



Oriental Poppy

*Primula veris elatior cærulea*

PLUMBAGO Larpentæ. *Ladewort.* 9 to 12 in. A fine rock plant. Beautiful flowers, of an intense shade of blue. Late growth in spring makes it excellent to associate with bulbs. August to October.

POLEMONIUM Richardsoni. *Jacob's Ladder.* 1 to 1½ ft. A stately plant, with lovely curling foliage. Pretty flowers. Blue. May and June.

POLYGONUM compactum. 2½ to 3 ft. New dwarf form of exceptional merit. Makes an abundance of growth. White. August and September.

PRIMULA. *Primrose.* The English Primrose with its flowers of every color is a most pleasing border plant. A northern exposure with shade is best.

P. Polyantha. *Cowslip.* 6 in. Clusters of flowers on each stem. Various colors. April to June.

P. veris elatior cærulea. 6 in. Blue. April to June.

P. vulgaris. *English Primrose.* 6 in. Yellow. April to June.

PYRETHRUM. *Feverfew.* Attractive, useful hardy plants for furnishing blossoms for bouquets. They thrive in almost any soil, and improve with age.

P. parthenifolium fl.-pl. *Feverfew.* 1½ to 2 ft. Double white button flowers. June to August.

P. roseum. 1 to 1½ ft. Very pretty daisy-like flowers. Unlike the preceding. Low foliage. Flowers on good stems. Single. In shades from red to white. June.

P. uliginosum. *Giant Daisy.* 2 to 2½ ft. Flowers very profusely. White. August and September.

RUDBECKIA. Very free flowering. Showy blossoms, useful for cutting purposes.

R. laciniata, Golden Glow. 6 to 7 ft. Flowers are double yellow balls. August and September.

R. Newmani. *Black-eyed Susan.* 1½ to 2 ft. The attractive yellow field daisy with brown eye. Orange. August and September.

SAPONARIA. *Bouncing Bet.* An improved double form of the real old-fashioned flower of grandmother's garden.

S. officinalis fl.-pl. 1½ to 2 ft. Double bright rose. July to September.

SEDUM. The Love Entangle is an excellent ground cover and the other a showy, flowering perennial.

S. sexangulare. *Love Entangle.* 3 to 4 in. Much used on graves, in hanging baskets and rock work. Yellow. June.

S. spectabilis. *Live-Forever or Showy Sedum.* 1 ft. Broad, succulent, gray-green leaves, crowned with bright pink flowers, nicely blending. August and September. A plant that will thrive in poor soil where nothing else will. Always neat. Good for bordering beds.

SPIRÆA. Spiraea are all partial to moist places, though such a situation is not necessary for their success. They have loose, feathery flowers, useful for cutting.

S. Japonica multiflora compacta. 1 ft. The variety forced at Easter. White plumes. May.

S. lobata venusta. 3 to 4 ft. Unusually fine. Rosy carmine. June and July.

S. palmata elegans. 2 to 2½ ft. Superior foliage, pink. June and July.

STOKESIA cyanea. *Stokes' Aster.* 1 to 1½ ft. One of the best hardy perennials. Blue. June to September.

HERMOPSIS. A very choice, pleasing plant. Upright spikes of yellow, pea-shaped blossoms. Might be termed "Yellow Larkspur." Stands drought very well indeed.

T. Caroliniana. 3 to 4 ft. Yellow. June.

*Rudbeckia laciniata, Golden Glow*

TRITOMA. *Red-hot Poker.* The most curiously formed head of flowers in cultivation. Flamboyant is a very good description of the flower-heads.

T. Uvaria Pfitzeri. 1½ to 2 ft. Coral-red and yellow. July to October.

TROLLIUS. *Globe Flower.* Dwarf, with flowers like huge buttercups.

T. Asiaticus. 1 ft. Orange. May.

T. Europaeus. 1 ft. Yellow. May and June.

VALERIANA officinalis. *Hardy Heliotrope.* 2 to 2½ ft. Has a peculiar strong fragrance. Rose-pink. June and July.

VERONICA. *Speedwell.* Veronicas are grand subjects for the hardy garden, also rock garden. The long narrow spikes are attractive.

V. longifolia subsessilis Hendersonii. 1½ to 2 ft. A grand hardy perennial for everybody. Big blue spikes. August.

V. montana. 1 to 1½ ft. Slender spikes in marvelous profusion, carpeting the earth. Blue. June.

VINCA minor. *Periwinkle, or Myrtle.* One of the best evergreen ground covers. Blue flowers. April and May trailing.

All These Perennials Are Beyond the Nursing Stage

Our strong field-grown or potted plants will be found to be ready to give a most satisfactory display.

At the same time our prices, instead of being higher, are lower than those of most growers.

HARDY GRASSES

The common striped grass, *Eulalia variegata*, is very attractive and another form in which the bars run crosswise, is *Eulalia zebra*. Very effective results can be secured from the hardy grasses, coming, as they do, in all forms and kinds of foliage.

Interspersed in the shrubbery or perennial border, they are at home. They are fine as formal beds, being unquestionably the plants that give the best all-round effect, spring, summer and fall.

Prices on all Grasses: Root-clumps, 6 in. diam., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; extra heavy clumps, 50 cts. each

BAMBUSA Metake. *Hardy Bamboo.* 5 to 6 ft. Splendid, rich, green foliage. Almost evergreen.

EULALIA. *False Pampas.* The real Pampas Grass is not hardy in the North, but the Eulalias are good substitutes and hardy.



Trollius Europaeus

Eulalia Japonica. 6 to 8 ft. Rich, green foliage which waves with the slightest breeze.

E. Japonica gracillima univittata. 5 to 7 ft. Narrow-leaved variety of the one above, very graceful and pleasing.

E. Japonica variegata. 4 to 5 ft. Striped with white variegation, forming an attractive plant when grouped with the green.

E. Japonica zebra. 5 to 7 ft. Barred with bronze-yellow, and very popular, due to the bizarre effect produced.



Hardy Ornamental Grasses

All Perennials, except where otherwise noted, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

FRUIT TREES

Fruit-growing as an industry has rapidly advanced in recent years; farmers are getting large returns from this source. The man with a small lot and the suburban lot-owner are also interested. Our fruit trees are the best that can be bought from any nurseryman. They are straight trees of moderate size, are guaranteed true to name and, if given reasonably good care, will thrive.

STANDARD APPLE

Large-sized Apple trees are impossible to secure in stock that is free and clear from scale. We offer the very largest to be had and guarantee them to be entirely free from scale.

Baldwin. Large, bright red, rich, juicy. Winter.
Duchess of Oldenburg. Medium. Striped red. Sub-acid. Fall.

Early Harvest. Small. Straw color. Fine acid. July.
Fall Pippin. Large. Yellowish green. Delicious. Oct.
Gravenstein. Large. Yellow, striped red. Sub-acid. September.

Grimes' Golden Pippin. Medium. Sub-acid. November.

King. Large. Yellow, striped red. Rich flavor. Winter.

Maiden's Blush. Large. Pale yellow, red cheek. Sub-acid. August.

Northern Spy. Large. Yellow, striped red. Slightly acid. Winter.

Rambo. Medium. White, striped red. Sub-acid. October and November.

Red Astrachan. Large, crimson. Juicy, acid. July.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, yellow-green. Winter.

Roxbury Russet. Large, green and russet. Winter.

Smokehouse. Medium, red striped. Sub-acid. Winter.

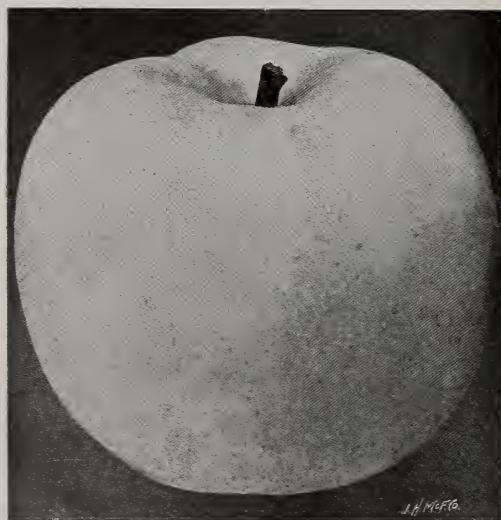
Sweet Bough. Large, pale yellow. Sweet. Aug.
Wealthy. Medium, yellow, shaded red. Sub-acid. Winter.

Winesap, Stayman's. Medium, bright red. Delicious. Winter.

Yellow Bellflower. Large, yellow. Sub-acid. Winter.

York Imperial. Medium, white, shaded red. Sub-acid. Winter.

5 to 6 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.



Grimes' Golden Apple

CRAB-APPLE

Transcendent. Medium, golden yellow, crimson cheek. September. Strong, stocky trees, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

APRICOT

Moorpark. Large, deep orange. Rich. August. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

SWEET CHERRY

Black Tartarian. Very large, purplish-black, rich. June.

Gov. Wood. Large, yellow and red, sweet and rich. June.

May Duke. Large, dark red, juicy and rich. First of June.

Napoleon Bigarreau. Large, yellow and red, excellent. July.

Rockport. Large, red, pleasant and rich. June.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. Large, red, rich and pleasant. July.

Windsor. Large, liver-color, rich. July.

Yellow Spanish. Very large, yellow, red cheek, sweet. Last of June.

5 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

SOUR CHERRY

Early Richmond. Medium, deep red, rich, acid. Middle of June.

English Morello. Large, dark red, pleasant, acid. Last of July.

5 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

PEACH

Our selection of Peaches is the best that can be made. They are hardy and all freestone varieties.

Champion. Very large, white, red cheek, delicious. Late July.

Crawford's Late. Very large, yellow, red cheek, delicious. Late September.

Elberta. Very large, yellow, red cheek, juicy, rich. Middle of August.

Mountain Rose. Medium, white, red cheek, sweet. First of August.

Oldmixon. Large, yellowish white, red cheek, pleasant. September.

Stump the World. Very large, creamy white, red cheek, delicious. September.

Yellow St. John. Large, yellow, sweet. July. Clean, healthy, thrifty trees, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

STANDARD PEAR

Bartlett. Large, clear yellow, highly aromatic. September.

Beurre d'Anjou. Large, yellowish green, delicious flavor. Fall.

Howell. Medium, pale yellow, mildly sub-acid. September.

Kieffer. Large, golden yellow, sweet. October.

Lawrence. Medium, lemon-yellow, sweet. December.

Standard Pears, continued

Seckel. Small, yellowish russet, spicy flavor. August to October.
Seckel, Worden's. Medium, yellowish russet, spicy. October.
Sheldon. Medium, greenish yellow, rich and aromatic. October.
Vermont Beauty. Medium, yellow, red cheek, rich. October.
 5 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

PLUM**European Varieties**

German Prune. Large, purple, sweet. September.
Lombard. Medium, delicate violet, delicious. August.
Reine Claude. Large, green gage, excellent. Late. September.

Japanese Varieties

Abundance. Large, cherry-red, sweet. August.
Burbank. Large, cherry-red, sweet. Last of August.
Red June. Large, purple-red. Very early.
 5 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

QUINCE

Orange. Large, yellow, fine. October. Stocky trees, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

SMALL FRUITS**BLACKBERRY**

Wilson's Early. A hardy and productive variety. Fruit large, black and sweet. Good strong canes, 60 cts. per doz.

CURRENT

Fay's Prolific. This red has been known for years as a dependable variety. Strong healthy plants, \$1 per doz.

GOOSEBERRY

Columbus. Very large and quite sweet. Approaches the old English varieties in size. \$2 per doz.

GRAPE**Black**

Campbell's Early. One of the largest fruiting Grapes and extremely satisfactory. 35 cts. each.

Concord. The well-known black Grape. Can always be depended on to fruit heavily.

Worden. Bunch large and compact. Good large berries and an early fruiting variety.

Red and Purple

Catawba. A very nice berry, having an unusually sweet and aromatic flesh.

Delaware. The well-known small, very sweet red Grape. Comes in small bunches.

Salem. Berries larger than Catawba, flesh tender, juicy and sweet.

White Grapes

Green Mountain. A particularly fine white Grape and not well known as yet. 35 cts. each, \$2.80 per doz.

Niagara. This well-known white Grape needs no description. It should be in every collection.

Strong roots (except where specially priced) \$2.25 per doz.

RASPBERRY

Columbian. Excellent flavored fruit of large size. A good dark red variety.

Cuthbert. Hardy, sweet and productive. Deep crimson.

Gregg. A well-known black-cap. Fruit large and good.

STRAWBERRIES

The Strawberry will grow in any good garden soil, where the ground has been thoroughly prepared for family use. Plant 1 foot apart in the row, the rows 3 to 4 feet apart.

We list only varieties best suited to the soil in Pennsylvania.

Wm. Belt	Parson's Beauty
Senator Dunlap	Brandywine
Uncle Jim	Early Ozark

50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000

ASPARAGUS

Conover's Colossal, and **Barr's Mammoth.** \$1.25 per 100.

RHUBARB

Strong roots of fine quality, \$1.50 per doz.



Niagara Grapes

*Interior of Our Flower Salesroom*

THE HOME OF FLOWERS

Our Cut-Flower Department

We grow high-class cut-flowers in our greenhouses and gardens, and they are sold in our "Home of Flowers" in Lancaster. We grow practically all that we use here in this shop.

We would be pleased if you would favor our establishment with a visit. It is the best flower store between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. There is a small conservatory attached where we keep on hand for display and sale choice specimens of foliage and flowering plants. It is open every week day from 7 A. M. until 8 P. M. We have telephone connections, and all telegrams reach us a few minutes after their arrival in the city. Every variety of cut-flowers that is used in the trade we handle in its season. We will sell them singly, in dozens, or by hundreds.

The proper arrangement of flowers is a study by itself; it is an art. Not all growers possess this art; and what a pity it is that the beauty of the flowers is so often spoiled by inharmonious grouping! We are artists in this line. By long experience, and by tedious study of the color combinations, we are able to provide the best in the florist's art.

Our shipping department is perfect, as only the best methods are used. Old stock is never shipped; that is destroyed. Nothing but the freshest of bloom, usually out the same day, is shipped. Our messengers carry it direct to the home or the railway station, or on the labels we indicate the train on which it is to be dispatched.

We can pack the blooms perfectly so that they will reach their destination as fresh and beautiful as they were the moment they were cut from the plant or taken from the growing house. No matter what the weather is, they will arrive in perfect condition at your home or the place you designate. Cold has no terrors for us in shipping plants and flowers, for we have learned by experience the best methods of preparing them for journeys, long or short.

Parcel-post shipments are not always satisfactory; the mails are too uncertain. We would much prefer to ship by express, because we know the goods will arrive in much better condition. But where parcel-post is the only practicable way of shipping, we will deliver them to the post-office in Lancaster in good condition, but we cannot assume the responsibility for their arriving in the same perfect condition.

Flowers for the Bridal Party, the Reception, and the Funeral



Our Flower Store and Main Office, 116 North Queen Street

Bridal Flowers

Attractive bouquets for brides and their attendants are made up in a variety of interesting ways from our great assortment of flowers. Our long experience and our expert artists enable us to put out the newest creations for bridal parties.

Party and Reception Flowers

There are experienced clerks in our shop who study the wants of our patrons and the latest modes in flowers and bouquets. Our party bouquets are up-to-the-minute creations in the flower-world. The same attention is given whether the order is large or small.

Funeral Flowers

We are prepared to furnish pillows, wreaths, and lodge emblems and designs, for such organizations as Masonic, Odd Fellows, Workmen, etc. We make any desired emblem or spray, on short notice, and guarantee satisfaction. We have on hand at all times a complete stock of wire frames for this work.

Flowers Delivered Anywhere at Any Time

Through the Florists' Telegraph Association (a mutual arrangement with the leading florists of the country) we deliver flowers in any town or city in the civilized world, on short notice. Where time will permit, letters can be written with no extra expense to the customer; but where time does not allow that, telegrams will be sent at the expense of the customer. If you wish to surprise and please your friends in distant cities, or on board steamships about to sail, you can rely on us to execute your orders promptly and in the best possible manner.

Prices on seasonable flowers or decorations will be given on application. Where time will not permit of correspondence, kindly state the purpose for which flowers are intended, and the price you wish to pay, and your order will be filled with the best flowers available and in the most satisfactory manner.

Telephone or Telegraph your order and it will be filled on short notice

DECORATIVE PLANTS

While we are nurserymen and landscape architects, we are also florists, having a large range of glass and an attractive retail flower-shop in Lancaster, known everywhere as "The Home of Flowers."

Thousands of decorative plants are grown and imported by us. We supply them in all sizes, from the smallest to the largest. With plants we can furnish all necessary decorations in vases, boxes, pedestals, jardinières, fancy and ornamental baskets—in fact, everything for the decoration of sun-parlors, piazzas, lawns and interiors of homes or buildings. Our Palms, Ferns, Araucarias, Rubber Plants, etc., are the best. Please inspect our stock, which is choice and large, and gives satisfaction. We pack carefully and ship by express, unless otherwise requested.

ARAUCARIA excelsa. *Norfolk Island Pine.* The best of the tender evergreens, admirably suited to house culture, as it is not easily affected by gas or dust. Its deep green, feathery foliage is arranged in whorls, one above the other. \$1 to \$3 each.

ASPARAGUS plumosus nanus. *Lace Fern.* Graceful climbing Asparagus, with feathery, bright green foliage. 25 cts. to \$1 each.

A. Sprengeri. Has coarser foliage than the above, and grows in long, graceful sprays of rich green. An attractive decorative plant, for hanging-baskets, pots or window-boxes. 25 cts. to \$1 each.

ASPIDISTRA variegata. Foliage striped with white. A superb variegated plant; no two leaves alike. Will stand much neglect and abuse. \$1.50 to \$3 each.

CROTONS. These cannot be excelled for beauty of form and richness of coloring. They are adapted for outside bedding and for interior decorations. We can supply the best varieties. \$1 to \$5 each.

C., Lord Wolseley. Long, narrow, recurring foliage, which colors to a very bright rosy crimson. \$1 to \$1.50 each.

DRACÆNA indivisa. Long, slender foliage; much used in vases. Stands full sun exposure and grows vigorously. 75 cts. to \$2 each.

D. terminalis. Brilliant crimson foliage, suffused and marked with pink and white. An exceptionally beautiful pot-plant for home adornment. 75 cts. to \$1.50 each.



Asparagus plumosus nanus



Nephrolepis Bostoniensis

FERNS, Adiantum Croweanum. The hardiest Maidenhair Fern for home culture. Its attractive, broad leaves and thin, wiry stems create an effect not possible with other Ferns. 25 cts. to \$3 each.

Cibotium Schiedei. The most attractive large Fern. It has graceful, drooping light green fronds. The best Tree Fern in cultivation. \$2.50 to \$5 each.

Cyrtomium falcatum. *Holly Fern.* Broad, dark, glossy green foliage; very ornamental, and different from other house plants. 15 cts. to \$1 each.

Nephrolepis Bostoniensis. *Boston Fern.* An immensely popular house plant, on account of its graceful, robust habit and hardiness. 50 cts. to \$5 each.

N., Roosevelt. A new type of the Boston Fern, and is a great favorite. Its fresh, green fronds are very graceful. Compact habit. 50 cts. to \$3 each.

N. Whitmanii. The Ostrich-Plume Fern, has finely divided, feathery fronds. 50 cts. to \$2.50 each.

Miniature Ferns. We have all the choicest varieties for Fern-dishes. 2½-in. pots, \$1 to \$1.50 per doz.

Our collection of Ferns is one of the largest in this country, and we can furnish nearly any variety in various sizes.



Kentia Forsteriana

FICUS elastica. *Rubber Plant.* The well-known Rubber Plant; excellent for room decorations. The dark green, shiny foliage is always handsome, and it withstands excessive heat and dryness without injury. 50 cts. to \$2.50 each.

F. Pandurata. The most distinct Rubber Plant ever introduced. It is superseding *F. elastica*. Its gigantic, broad, leathery, rich dark green leaves make it a fascinating house plant. Fine specimens, \$2.50 to \$5 each.

HYDRANGEA hortensis Otaksa. This type of Hydrangea is not so hardy, must be grown in tubs, which can be placed in large vases, and there is nothing quite so effective for decorative effect. The blooming season extends through most of the summer. When through blooming, cut back and set tubs away in a cool part of the cellar. In the spring, give them a good soaking with water and continue watering freely until they start to grow. We have many plants specially prepared for summer flowering that will make a beautiful display. Specimens in tubs, \$3 to \$10 each.

PALMS, Cocos Weddelliana. The most graceful of the smaller-growing Palms. Fine for fern-dishes and table decorations. 25 cts. to \$1.50 each.

Kentia Belmoreana. The Kentias are the hardiest Palms for house culture. They are of slow growth and are less affected by the dust and dry atmosphere of the house than any others. They will grow where few other plants would live. \$1 to \$10 each. Large specimens in tubs. Prices will be quoted on application.

Palms, Kentia Forsteriana. Very similar to Belmoreana, but of stronger growth and broader, heavier foliage. \$1 to \$10 each. Large specimens, prices on application.

Phœnix Rœbelinii. The most graceful of all the Palm family. It was discovered in China a few years ago. The plant is of vigorous growth, and as hardy as a Kentia. Cannot be surpassed as a house-plant. \$1 to \$10 each.

PANDANUS Veitchii. *Screw Pine.* A very decorative house-plant, with pleasing, gracefully curving leaves, broadly striped with creamy white. It makes a pleasing table decoration when its pot is hidden by vines or other greenery. The Pandanus requires the same treatment as the Dracena, but is better adapted to house culture than is that plant. \$1 to \$5 each.

HANGING-BASKETS. A well-filled hanging-basket of ferns and other decorative plants is an attractive adjunct to the living-room. Baskets filled with these grow more beautiful each week, and are more satisfactory than with flowering plants. \$1.25 to \$2 each.

Special Discount

On all orders amounting to \$25, a discount of 5 per cent.

On all orders amounting to \$50, a discount of 6 per cent.

On all orders amounting to \$75, a discount of 7 per cent.

On all orders amounting to \$100, a discount of 10 per cent.



An effective decoration for any home

All Palms are of high decorative value. There are many varieties; they are majestic, yet graceful, and no other plant gives the same effect.

CANNAS

We have an excellent stock of Cannas of the best varieties in 4-in. pots, 12 to 18 inches high, ready to plant, which will save much time for the purchaser. All our Cannas are grown in this way.

Allemania. 5 ft. Orchid-flowering; green foliage. Outer petals are bright scarlet, with a broad yellow border, the inside beautifully mottled and variegated.

Austria. 5 ft. Orchid-flowering; green foliage. Large flowers, 6 to 7 inches across; pure golden yellow.

Beacon. 4 to 4½ ft. Green foliage. Moderate-sized flowers of rich cardinal, in great masses.

Brilliant. 4 ft. Green foliage. Pure golden yellow flowers with two curling petals of fiery red.

Buttercup. 3 ft. Green foliage. Flowers pure buttercup-yellow. The best yellow Canna.

Comte de Sachs. 4 ft. Green foliage. Flowers are clear crimson-scarlet, very bright, and borne well above the foliage. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Express. 2½ ft. Green foliage. Flowers bright scarlet-crimson. Excellent for bordering.

Florence Vaughan. 3½ ft. Green foliage. Flowers rich golden yellow, thickly spotted with bright red.

Gladiator. 5 ft. Green foliage. Flowers intense yellow, spotted with bright red. This is one of the most remarkable varieties we have ever introduced. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Gladioflora. 3½ ft. Green foliage. Remarkable for the unusual shape of the flowers, which look like large gladioli. Petals are rounded and so wide they overlap each other. Color is crimson, changing to carmine-rose, edged with gold. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Hungaria. 3½ ft. Green foliage. Flowers large and borne in trusses of enormous size, well above the foliage. Color is La France pink, with satiny sheen. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

J. D. Eisele. 3½ ft. Green foliage. Flowers bright vermillion-scarlet overlaid with orange. A fine bedder.

Julius Koch. 4 ft. Dark green foliage. Flowers composed of four broad, well-rounded, large petals and of the most brilliant blood-red. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Prices of Cannas, except where noted, 4-in. pot-plants, 8 to 12 in. high, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

King Humbert. 4 ft. Bronze foliage, with brownish green stripes, large, thick and leathery. Flowers large; bright orange-scarlet, streaked with crimson. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Louisiana. 3 ft. Green foliage, edged with bronze. Flowers are very large and silky, borne well above the foliage. Color is vivid scarlet; one of the finest orchid-flowering Cannas.

Meteor. (Wintzer's.) 5 ft. Green foliage. One of the most brilliant Cannas, of a rich, glowing, deep crimson. Each plant produces five or six trusses of bloom, which flower constantly all summer. Undoubtedly our best red, and one that will always rank first. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Minnehaha. 4 ft. Bronze foliage. Blossoms are extra large and borne in great clusters; petals are long, gracefully curved and have wavy edges. The color reminds one of a dainty, transparent sea-shell, deepening through shades of gold and cream to a center of peachblow-pink. The foliage harmonizes charmingly with lovely, delicately colored flowers. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Mont Blanc Improved. 3½ ft. Green foliage. Almost pure white. This is the predecessor of Blanche Wintzer. For ten years it has held the field as the largest, near-white Canna.

Prince Wied. 3 ft. Dark green foliage. Flowers of extra size, borne in massive clusters, and of a fiery, velvety blood-red. One of the best red Cannas of dwarf growth. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Souvenir d'Antoine Crozy. 3 ft. Green foliage. Beautiful red, bordered with golden yellow.

Wawa. 3 ft. Green foliage. The color of this Canna is an indescribably lovely soft pink, and the medium-sized flowers are borne in great profusion on strong, upright stems.

West Grove. 4½ ft. Green foliage. Flowers are large, well formed, and the color is an attractive, rich coral-pink.

Wyoming. 7 ft. Purple foliage. One of the most majestic Cannas. Blossoms orange-colored, true orchid-shape, with large, rounded petals.



Border of Cannas



Bed of Double Geraniums

BEDDING PLANTS

We grow only plants of merit and they are sure to please the purchasers. Our success in growing fine plants is conspicuous, and our product is known throughout Pennsylvania as being the best that can be produced. Varieties marked with a star (*) are especially adapted for bedding purposes. Those marked with two stars (**) are best for borders. All marked with a double dagger (‡) will be in bud or bloom at time of shipping.

ACHYRANTHES.** Red-and-white leaves. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. pots, 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

AGERATUM, Blue Perfection.* Bright blue. 3-in. pots, 8 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

ALTERNANTHERA.** Dainty foliage plant for carpet-bedding. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. pots, 60 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

ALYSUM, Little Gem.** Dwarf; for edging. 25 cts. per doz.

ANTIRRHINUM. *Snapdragon.** Pink, white, red, yellow. 3-in. pots, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

ASTER. One of the most popular flowering plants. Strong seedlings, 15 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.

BEGONIA, Rex. Begonias are invaluable for house culture; they make excellent plants for baskets or vases. 4-in. pots, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

gracilis luminosa.* Pink, one of the choicest bedding sorts. 3-in. pots, 10c. each, \$1 per doz.

Gloire de Chatelaine.* A brilliant pink bedding sort. 3-in. pots, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Vernon.** Flowers beautiful, deep rose. 3-in. pots, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100.

Tuberous-rooted.* Dormant bulbs, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz. Plants, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. pots, 35 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

CALADIUM. *Elephant's Ear.** A fine, subtropical plant. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

CALENDULA, Orange King. *Pot Marigold.** 20 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

CARNATIONS.‡ Red, pink and white. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. pots, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100.

Margaret.* Assorted colors. 2-in. pots, 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

CELOSIA. *Cockscomb.** New plumed varieties 2-in. pots, 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS. Our list contains the most improved sorts. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. pots, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

COBÆA scandens. *Cup-and-Saucer Vine.* Rapid-growing climber. $3\frac{1}{2}$ -in. pots, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

COLEUS.** Separate or mixed colors. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. pots, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

Mammoth-leaved.* 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

COSMOS, Early Dawn.* Large-flowering; very early; lavender. 20 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

Late-flowering. All colors. 15 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.

DRACÆNA. Good for center of beds or vases. 5-in. pots, 75 cts. each; 6-in. pots, \$1 each.

ECHEVERIA. *Hen-and-Chickens.*** Used for carpet-bedding. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100.

FEVERFEW.* Double, white flowers. 4-in. pots, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

FORGET-ME-NOT.* 3-in. pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

FUCHSIAS.‡ For window pot-plants or shady spots in the garden. 4-in. pots, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

GERANIUMS.* Our selection contains the best and latest improved varieties. Red, Pink, and White. 4-in. pots, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100.

Helen Mitchell. Of recent introduction and one of the finest bright red sorts; heavy trusses. 4-in. pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Ivy-Leaf.* Desirable for porch- or window-boxes. 4-in. pots, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Nutmeg.* Scented foliage. 3-in. pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Rose, or Sweet-scented. 3-in. pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

HELIOTROPE.* Small, fragrant, blue flowers in clusters. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

IPOMŒA Quamoclit hybrida. Cardinal Climber. A beautiful and brilliant annual climber; a strong and rapid grower, attaining a height of 30 feet or more; fern-like, laciniated foliage; a blaze of fiery cardinal-red flowers from mid-summer till frost. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

IVY, English. 4-in. pots, 25 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; large plants in 6-in. pots, 75 cts. to \$1.50 each.

German. Fast-growing; good for baskets. 3½-in. pots, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

LANTANA.** 3-in. pots, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

LOBELIA.** Small, deep blue flowers. 2½-in. pots, 8 cts. each, 70 cts. per doz.

Trailing. 2½-in. pots, 8 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

LONICERA. *Honeysuckle.* Fine for boxes or vases. 4-in. pots, 25 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

MARGUERITE DAISY.*‡ Standard sorts, white and yellow. 4-in. pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Queen Alexandra.*‡ White flowers, 2½ to 3 in. wide. 4-in. pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Mrs. F. Sanders.*‡ Double, pure white, 3 in. in diameter. 4-in. pots, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Yellow. *Paris Daisy.*‡.* 4-in. pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

MIGNONETTE.* 3½-in. pots, 8 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

MOONFLOWER VINE. *Ipomœa maxima.* Pure white flowers. 4-in. pots, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

NASTURTIUM, Dwarf Mixed.* 2½-in. pots, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100.

PANSIES, Mixed.‡** 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

PELARGONIUM. *Lady Washington Geranium.* 4-in. pots, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

PETUNIAS, Single.*‡ Pink and blue. 3½-in. pots, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Single, Large-flowering, Fringed.*‡ Mixed colors. 4-in. pots, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Double.*‡ Fine sorts. 4-in. pots, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

RICINUS. *Castor Bean.* This plant has enormous leaves. 4-in. pots, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

SALPIGLOSSIS.* A great favorite among the annuals. 2-in. pots, 50 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

SALVIA, Bonfire. Scarlet Sage.* Effective for bedding. 3-in. pots, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

Zurich.* New. Dwarfest and earliest; constantly in bloom. 3-in. pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.75 per doz.

SCABIOSA. *Mourning Bride.** The beautiful flowers come in all shades, and borne on long stems. 2-in. pots, 50 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

STOCK, Ten Weeks'. *Gilliflower.** 3-in. pots, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100.

TRADESCANTIA. *Wandering Jew.* Green and variegated. 3-in. pots, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

VERBENAS, Assorted Colors.** Free bloomers. 2½-in. pots, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100.

Lemon. Pale green fragrant foliage. 4-in. pots, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

VINCA, Variegated. For vases or for trailing over the edge of window-boxes. 3½-in. pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

ZINNIAS.* Popular summer-flowering annuals. Transplanted from flats, 20 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

DAHLIAS

Cultural Notes.—Select a well-drained position, where the plants will receive the benefit of the sun the greater part of the day. Dahlias are not particular as to soil except that it should not contain too much clay; if such is the case, add coarse sand or coal-ashes. Work the soil deep and make a good application of fertilizer. Stable manure is the best. A sunny, well-drained place is best.

The planting of dormant bulbs in this vicinity should be about May 15 to 25. Green or growing plants should not be set until after all danger of frost is over, which is about June 1.

Cactus Dahlias

This type of Dahlia is characterized by long, narrow, pointed and twisted petals, giving the layered flower a very striking appearance.

Countess of Lonsdale. Pleasing blending of salmon-pink and amber. Free-blooming.

Else. Beautiful yellow center, deep rose at tips.

Flora. A true white; large flowers on strong stems.

General Butler. Rich velvety maroon, white tips.

Kriemhilde. Brilliant pink, shading to white.

Prince of Yellows. Rich canary-yellow.

Pink Pearl. Finest pink sort.

Any of the above varieties 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.



Cactus Dahlia

Show Dahlias

The following have the large, round, full-flowered characteristics of the Show class. They are either solid colors, edged or tipped lighter or darker.

A. D. Livoni. Fine clear pink; free-flowering and perfect form. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Grand Duke Alexis. Ivory-white; large, massive flower, tinted rose. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Princess Victoria Louise. Pure canary-yellow. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Queen of the Yellows. Clear primrose-yellow; of fine form. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Red Hussar. Brilliant cardinal-red; of perfect form. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Storm King. Very early; profuse bloomer and one of the best whites. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Delice. Pleasing pink; profuse bloomer. 25 cts. each. One each of the above seven varieties for \$1.40

Decorative Dahlias

This class comprises those that depart from the formal rounded type of the Show class.

C. W. Bruton. Bright yellow; one of the best. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Jack Rose. Brilliant crimson-red. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Mme. Van den Dael. Soft rose center, shading to white. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Orange King. Rich orange-scarlet. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Decorative Dahlias, continued

Perle. *Perle de la Tete d'Or.* Glistening pure white; fine for cut-flowers. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Souvenir de Gustave Doazon. Brilliant orange-scarlet; free-bloomer. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Sylvia. Soft pink center, shading to white; fine for cutting. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Wm. Agnew. A rich, dazzling carmine-red. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Golden West. Large, bright canary-yellow blooms. 50 cts. each.

One each of the above nine varieties for \$1.50

New Century Single Dahlias

These are of the free-branching habit, flowering early and profusely throughout the season. Flowers 4 to 6 inches across, on long stems.

Crimson Century. Rich, velvety crimson.

Scarlet Century. Brilliant scarlet.

Twentieth Century. Rosy crimson, the flowers change lighter as the season advances.

White Century. Pure white, with large petals.

Price of the above Single Dahlias, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. One each of the above four varieties for \$1.15

Dahlias in Fine Mixture

Comprising many of the very best varieties. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

QUALITY GLADIOLI

The Gladiolus prefers a well-drained sandy loam, but it will succeed in heavier soil. For the best results the ground should be well fertilized with stable manure, turned under the previous fall and a little more manure worked into the soil the following spring. Planting can be commenced in April and, to insure a succession of bloom, make more plantings every ten days or two weeks until July 1. Use large bulbs, setting them 6 inches deep; if smaller bulbs are used, 3 to 4 inches is deep enough.

New and Rare Sorts

America. Soft flesh-pink; in coloring and makeup resembling the orchid; one of the best for cutting or bedding; strong grower. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

Augusta. Pure white, with blue anthers. A lovely variety. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

Baron Hulot. Deep violet-blue; well-opened flowers. 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

Brenchleyensis. The most effective scarlet for massing. 30 cts. per doz., \$2.75 per 100.

Empress of India. A rich, dark red; one of the best of recent novelties. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Glory of Holland. White, with slight tinting of pale pink; anthers of delicate lavender. Blossoms large. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Halley. Early-blooming; large, well-opened flowers of delicate salmon-pink. 50 cts. per doz.

Mrs. Francis King. A striking shade of light scarlet or flame-color; effective both in the border or when cut. 40 cts. per doz.

Niagara. A light crocus-yellow, throat shaded deeper. Large, open flowers on a strong spike. For color, texture and keeping qualities this is one of the best. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Panama. This new pink has created a sensation on account of its large, wide-open, wax-like mauve-rose flowers. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Principes. Rich scarlet, with intense shadings; broad white blotches across the lower petals; unusually large. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Wm. Falconer. Pink. Immense flowers and spikes. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.



Gladioli

Willy Wigman. Large, wide-open flower. A beautiful blush-tint, with long, bright tulip blotch on lower petals. One of the most attractive Gladioli on the market. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Standard Mixture

Contains good varieties of all colors, and will give general satisfaction. 35 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.



HOW TO MAKE A BEAUTIFUL LAWN

An attractive lawn adds greatly to the charm of one's home. Part of the beauty of the old English estates, about which we read, is due to the wonderful lawns they have. Whether it be large or small, that lawn should be the best. It must not show bare places and weedy patches. It should be one solid mass of the same tone of green.

To get such a result, good deep soil well prepared is a very necessary foundation. Plant-food must be available in large quantities and the soil must be sweet; sour soil will not grow a good blue grass sod. Too much shade is harmful, but this can be overcome to some extent by using the proper mixtures. "Fall grass" is a great pest. It can be held in check, however, by keeping it so closely cut that it will not go to seed. Then in the fall, when the frost has killed it, rake out the dead plants, stir the soil a little, and sow in some good grass seed.

BARR'S GRASS SEED MIXTURE. One cannot make a good lawn if the seed sown is not right. The kind to use is the great question. There are on the market, mixtures and blends described in formulas with fancy adjectives, which will give various results according to what they contain. If you select Barr's Grass Mixture, you will get results. It is an honest, dependable mixture, suitable to a wide variety of situations.

Barr's Grass Seed Mixture is a combination of the best grasses, adapted to our soil and climate, and mixed in such proportions as to give the best results. We tried out many formulas and mixtures, because our landscape department demanded that we get a mixture that would give satisfactory effects. Barr's Grass Seed Mixture is the successful outcome of these experiments. Allowing twenty pounds to the bushel, scatter

four to five bushels over each acre, and you will have success. When it is only a small bare spot, scratch it up with an iron-toothed rake, scatter an abundance of seed and roll it in. 1 qt., 25c., postpaid, 30c.; 1 bus. (20 lbs.), \$5.50; 5-bus. lots, per bus., \$5.25; 10-bus. lots, per bus., \$.5. One quart will sow 300 sq. ft.; 4 to 5 bushels to the acre.

BARR'S SHADY LAWN GRASS SEED. Why not get as good results in the shaded places as in the open? Kentucky Blue Grass will not make a sod there, but **Barr's Shady Lawn Grass Seed** will succeed in just such situations and give you as satisfactory results in shaded places as Barr's Grass Seed Mixture will in the open. 1 qt., 35 cts., postpaid, 40 cts.; 1 bus. (20 lbs.), \$6; 5-bus. lots, per bus., \$5.75; 10-bus. lots, per bus., \$5.50. One quart will sow 300 sq. ft.; 5 to 6 bushels to the acre.

Every Lawn Needs Feeding

"A stitch in time saves nine," is true of the lawn as of other things. Millions of plants make up a lawn, and each is drawing food from the ground throughout the growing season. Do not wait until the lawn has a "run-down-at-the-heel" appearance; feed it regularly and liberally, and have a good lawn all the time. We have in stock high-grade fertilizers for feeding lawns. All the leading brands worth while we can supply. Also we can furnish you with Canadian Unleached Hardwood Ashes and the best of Bone Meal.

BARR'S CANADIAN WOOD-ASHES. Good lawn grasses will not succeed in sour soil. Wood-ashes correct that. But not all Wood-ashes are alike—some are not good. We have as good unleached Wood-ashes as money can buy. If bone meal has been sown in the land, do not use the Wood-ashes for three or four weeks. 50 lbs., \$1; 100 lbs., \$1.50; 1 bbl. (200 lbs.), \$2.75; 1,000 lbs., \$11; 1 ton (2,000 lbs.) \$22, delivered locally, \$24. We can quote very low prices on carload lots. One pound will sow 10 sq. ft., 1½ to 2 tons to the acre.

BARR'S BONE MEAL. By its odor shall ye know it, but do not let its fragrance prevent you from using our Bone Meal. The undesirable odor will soon disappear after the Bone Meal has been spread upon the lawn. This, together with the wood-ashes, should result in giving you a very attractive lawn. 25 lbs., 75 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$2; ton (2,000 lbs.), \$32; delivered locally, \$34. One pound will sow 10 sq. ft.; 1½ to 2 tons to the acre.

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Butterfly Plant.	30	Gaiardia.	32	Osmanthus.	16	Thoroughwort.	32
Buttonball.	5	Gas Plant.	32	Oswego Tea.	35	Thrift.	29
Buxus.	15, 28	Geranium.	33, 50	Ox-Eye.	33	Thuya.	20, 28
Caladium.	49	Gilliflower.	50	Pagoda Tree, Japanese.	6	Tilia.	6
Calandula.	49	Ginkgo.	5	Palms.	47	Tradescantia.	50
Calycanthus.	8	Gladioli.	51	Pandanus.	47	Tritoma.	41
Campanula.	30, 31	Globe Flower.	41	Pansies.	50	Trollius.	41
Campion, Rose.	29	Golden Bell.	9	Papaver.	39	Trumpet Vine.	25
Candytuft.	33	Golden Glow.	40	Peach.	3, 42	Tsuga.	20, 28
Cannas.	48	Gooseberry.	13	Pear.	42, 43	Tulip Tree.	4
Canterbury Bell.	30	Goseenck.	35	Pearl Bush.	9	Ulmus.	6
Cardinal Flower.	35	Grape.	16, 43	Pelargonium.	50	Valeriana.	41
Carnations.	49	Grasses, Hardy.	41	Pentstemon.	39	Verbenas.	50
Caryopteris.	8	Gum, Sweet.	4	Peony.	36-38	Verbena Shrub, Blue.	8
Castor Bean.	50	Gypsophila.	33	Perennials, Herbaceous.	29-41	Veronica.	41
Catalpa.	3	Halesia.	9	Periwinkle.	41	Viburnum.	1, 3, 14
Catchfly.	35	Harebell.	31	Petunias.	50	Vinca.	41, 50
Cedar.	18, 19	Hawthorn.	8	Philadelphus.	11	Vines and Climbers.	25-27
Celastrus.	25	Hedera.	26	Phlox.	39	Virginia Creeper.	25
Celosia.	49	Hedges, Ornamental.	28	Physostegia.	39	Wandering Jew.	50
Centaurea.	31	Hemlock.	8	Picea.	18, 28	Weigela.	9, 14
Cercis.	3, 8	Hazel.	8	Pine.	19, 46	Willow.	5, 11
Cherry.	3, 42	Hedera.	26	Pink Scotch.	31	Windflower.	29
Chionanthus.	8	Helenium.	33	Pinus.	19	Wistaria.	27
Chrysanthemum.	31, 49	Helleborus.	33	Plane.	5	Yarrow.	29
Clematis.	26	Helianthus.	33	Platanus.	5	Yew.	19
Clethra.	8	Heliotrope.	41, 50	Platycodon.	39	Yucca.	16
				Plum.	43	Zinnias.	50



Result of back-yard development. Planted by us and photographed one year later

B. F. BARR & CO.

KEYSTONE NURSERIES
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